

STUDIES IN AUSTRALIAN LEPIDOPTERA.

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[Read June 10, 1926.]

Fam. ARCTIADAE.

Phaos aglaophara, n. sp.*ἀγλαοφαρος*, in splendid apparel.

♂, 34-38 mm. Head blackish; centre of face whitish. Palpi blackish. Antennae blackish; pectinations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax blackish, anterior margin and edges of patagia whitish. Abdomen on dorsum crimson, with a blackish median band interrupted on apical segments; tuft ochreous; underside whitish barred with dark fuscous. Legs whitish; anterior tibiae and tarsi dark fuscous on inner surface; femora crimson on dorsum; posterior tibiae without middle spurs. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight, sinuate towards apex, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique; orange-ochreous, paler on margins and veins: a crimson subcostal streak from base to $\frac{1}{4}$; costal edge whitish-ochreous; a basal dorsal spot, and larger, triangular, subbasal, median spot, blackish; an outwardly curved, broad, blackish line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ tornus; a large, somewhat reniform, blackish, discal spot beyond middle, connected with costa; a blackish line from mid-dorsum obliquely outwards to beyond lower part of discal spot; a blackish terminal band containing eight longitudinal whitish bars; cilia blackish, apices partly whitish. Hindwings broad, termen gently rounded; 4 and 5 separate; orange; extreme base, a large diamond-shaped discal spot, and a terminal band blackish; cilia whitish, bases blackish, on dorsum orange. Underside orange; forewings with a crimson subcostal streak from base to $\frac{1}{4}$; discal spot and terminal band on both wings blackish, band on forewings barred with whitish.

Nearly allied to two Tasmanian species, but certainly distinct.

New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (5,000 to 6,000 feet), in December and January; five specimens received from Dr. G. A. Waterhouse and Mr. G. M. Goldfinch.

Fam. NOCTUIDAE.

Agrotis poliophaea, n. sp.*πολιοφαιος*, dark grey.

♂, 38 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax grey with some fuscous and whitish scales. Antennae fuscous; pectinations in male 2, apical $\frac{1}{3}$ simple. Abdomen grey, becoming fuscous towards apex. Legs fuscous; tibiae and tarsi annulated with whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly sinuate, slightly wavy, not oblique; grey; a large, grey-whitish, subdorsal spot near base, its anterior and posterior edge blackish; dark-fuscous costal dots near base, at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$; claviform faintly indicated by a very slender blackish loop; orbicular grey-whitish, longitudinally oval; reniform larger, kidney-shaped, grey-whitish, partially and very slenderly outlined with blackish; a slightly dentate, doubly sinuate line from third costal dot to dorsum at $\frac{3}{4}$, curved outwards in middle, inwards above dorsum; ground-colour beyond this line paler; a fine, blackish, terminal line, into which run very short, blackish, inter-neural streaks; cilia grey-whitish with two pale fuscous lines, bases brownish tinged. Hindwings with termen sinuate, wavy; fuscous-grey; veins fuscous; cilia whitish with a pale fuscous antemedian line.

Nearest *A. poliotis*, Hmps., but darker, especially the hindwings, which in that species are nearly white.

Western Australia: Merredin; one specimen received from Mr. L. J. Newman.

CARADRINA LOXOSEMA.

Proteuxoa loxosema, Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr., 1908, p. 55.

Ariathisa ophiOSEma, Turn., Annals Q'land Mus., x., p. 66 (1911).

These appear to be the same species. There is some variability in colour and markings. I can find no spine on posterior tibiae, and probably mistook some hair-scale for a spine.

Victoria: Melbourne, Wandin, Gisborne.

SARROTHRIPUS INDICA.

Sarothripa indica, Feld., Reise Novara, pl. 106, f. 19 (1874).

Cletthara pallescens, Hmps., Ill. Heteroc., Brit. Mus., ix., p. 108, pl. 163, f. 25 (1893).

Sarothripus symmicta, Turn., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1902, p. 92.

Sarothripus abstrusa, Turn., *l.c.*, 1909, p. 344.

Species of this genus are often very variable, and I believe that these are all forms of one species. The ground-colour varies from grey to brown, and dark blotches, dots, or spots are frequently developed on forewings, sometimes a dark line on submedian fold connects the antemedian and postmedian transverse lines. I have now a good series for comparison.

North Queensland: Cairns, Herberton. Queensland: Yeppoon, Gayndah, Brisbane, Mount Tambourine, National Park (3,000-3,500 feet), Toowoomba. New South Wales: Lismore, Port Macquarie. Also from Malay Peninsula and Ceylon.

Gen. *Hypolispa*, nov.

ὑπολισπος, somewhat smooth.

Frons flat. Tongue strong. Palpi slender, upturned, not reaching vertex, smooth-scaled; terminal joint short. Thorax smooth-scaled; a small, bifid, posterior crest; smooth-scaled beneath. Abdomen with small dorsal crests on first three segments. Posterior tibiae smooth. Forewings with 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, areole small and short, 10 approximated to 8, 9 at origin. Hindwings with cell $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 and 4 connate from angle, 5 approximated to them at base, 6 and 7 connate, 12 anastomosing with cell to middle.

Near *Bryophilopsis*, Hmps., which has the areole long, and two small median crests on thorax.

Hypolispa leucopolia, n. sp.

λευκοπολιος, whitish-grey.

♀, 28 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax whitish-grey with a few dark-fuscous scales. Antennae fuscous. Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs whitish; anterior tarsi fuscous with whitish annulations. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa slightly arched near base, thence straight, apex rectangular, termen bowed, scarcely oblique; whitish-grey, more whitish towards costa; a short, oblique, blackish streak from costa at $\frac{1}{4}$, sometimes connected by a fine line from its apex with a very small, irregular blackish mark about middle, on lower edge of cell; reniform whitish-grey, kidney-shaped, surrounded by a whitish suffusion; cilia pale grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; white; some of the veins and a narrow terminal suffusion fuscous; cilia white.

Queensland: Yeppoon, in October; one specimen.

Fam. LARENTIADAE.

HORISME CRISTATA.

Coremia cristata, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xxxv., p. 1683.

Cidaria decreta, Wlk., *ibid.*, p. 1692.

Encymatoge peploides, Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Vict., 1903, p. 247.

I am indebted to Mr. L. B. Prout for the identification of Walker's types.

North Queensland: Eungella. Queensland: Caloundra, Brisbane, Toowoomba, Roma, Warwick, Stanthorpe. New South Wales: Mittagong. Western Australia: Geraldton.

Melitulias oriadelpha, n. sp.

ὄρειος αδελφος, a mountain brother.

♂, ♀, 28-32 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen fuscous. Palpi in male $2\frac{1}{2}$, in female 3; fuscous, towards base beneath white. Antennae fuscous; in male simple, ciliations minute. Legs fuscous; tarsi slenderly annulated with whitish. Forewings broadly triangular, costa nearly straight, slightly arched before apex, apex pointed, termen bowed, oblique, wavy; a fuscous basal patch, outer edge, sharply defined, wavy, from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum; there follows this a brownish-white transverse fascia, containing two fine darker lines, infuscated on costa; central band moderate, grey, with three anterior and three posterior wavy transverse lines and a median discal dot fuscous; anterior edge wavy, from $\frac{2}{5}$ costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum; posterior edge from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa to $\frac{4}{5}$ dorsum, wavy, slightly more prominent beneath costa and above middle; there follows a brown-whitish band, infuscated towards costa, containing four fine darker lines; a narrow grey terminal fascia; a fuscous terminal line; cilia pale grey with a darker median line. Hindwings with termen rounded, crenulate in female only; grey; in male with a small, oval, whitish spot of altered scales just before middle; cilia grey. Underside of forewings grey with a fuscous discal dot on end of cell; of hindwings grey with a discal dot at $\frac{1}{3}$, and three rows of minute dots on veins beyond middle, fuscous.

Very like *M. glandulata*, but the discal mark on hindwings of male is much smaller. It also differs in the discal dot on underside of forewings, and the sexes are much more similar than in that species.

New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (5,000 feet), in December; seven specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

EUPHYIA SYMPHONA, Mcyr.

E. symmolphæ, Turn., is a synonym.

Euphyia persimilis, n. sp.

persimilis, very like.

♂, ♀, 35-40 mm. Head ochreous-whitish mixed with fuscous. Palpi in male $1\frac{1}{2}$, in female 2; fuscous; basal joint ochreous-whitish. Antennae grey; in male laminate with short ciliations ($\frac{1}{2}$). Thorax fuscous mixed with whitish. Abdomen grey mixed with whitish; several, obscure, paired, fuscous, dorsal, segmental dots. Legs ochreous-whitish irrorated with fuscous; anterior pair mostly fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, more so at base and towards apex, apex pointed, termen bowed, oblique; whitish; markings and some irroration fuscous, brownish tinged; a moderate basal patch, edged by a convex, transverse, fuscous line; following this a whitish band containing three, suffused, wavy, transverse lines; median band fuscous, moderately broad on costa, constricted from beneath middle to dorsum, containing four, wavy, transverse, dark-fuscous lines, the two central coalescing below middle, and enclosing a paler space, which contains a minute, median, discal dot; antemedian line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to mid-

dorsum, dark fuscous, nearly straight, or slightly wavy; postmedian from $\frac{3}{8}$ costa to $\frac{3}{8}$ dorsum, at first wavy and transverse, rather sharply angled outwards in middle, then concave; a double white line succeeds this, then a narrow fuscous line; a fuscous brown terminal band, containing a triangular, whitish, apical spot, from which proceeds a wavy, whitish, subterminal line, preceded by some darker fuscous spots; a dark-fuscous terminal line; cilia fuscous, apices whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded, wavy; pale grey; a grey terminal line; cilia pale grey. Underside grey, with slight fuscous discal dot and postmedian lines on both wings.

Previously confused by me with *E. vacuaria*, Gn., some forms of which it closely resembles. That species has similar antennal structure, but with much longer ciliations ($1\frac{1}{2}$); shorter palpi (male 2, female $2\frac{1}{2}$); antemedian line of forewings twice indented.

New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (5,000 feet), in January. Victoria: Mount St. Bernard (5,000 feet), in February. Six specimens.

Euphyia cnephaeopa, n. sp.

κνεφαιωπος, dark, gloomy.

♂, ♀, 32-34 mm. Head fuscous. Palpi in male $2\frac{1}{2}$, in female $2\frac{3}{4}$; fuscous, on lower edge towards base mixed with ochreous-whitish. Antennae pale grey; ciliations in male minute. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Legs dark fuscous, irrorated, and tarsi annulated, with ochreous-whitish. Forewings broadly triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, slightly oblique, wavy; fuscous, with numerous, fine, indistinct, wavy dark-fuscous and pale-fuscous transverse lines; a dark-fuscous discal dot beneath mid-costa; no distinct antemedian line; postmedian sometimes traceable, slightly wavy or bisinuate without projection, sometimes marked by minute whitish dots on veins; a very obscure, slender, grey-whitish, crenulate, subterminal line; a dark-fuscous terminal line; cilia fuscous, bases dark fuscous, with a very fine pale median line. Hindwings with termen scarcely rounded, crenulate; as forewings but with lines more distinct, and a rather narrow, darker, median band indicated. Underside similar.

A very obscure species, similar to but larger than *Horisme mortuata*, Gn., and *scotodes*, Turn.; the palpi longer and without sharply defined white basal patch. There are no defined abdominal crests, and only a vestigial thoracic crest as in some other species of *Euphyia*.

New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (5,000 feet), in December; four specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

Dasyuris phaeoxutha, n. sp.

φαιοξουθος, darkly tawny.

♂, ♀, 24-25 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen dark fuscous with scanty white irroration. Palpi 5; fuscous mixed with whitish hairs, especially beneath. Antennae dark fuscous; ciliations in male minute. Legs fuscous, irrorated, and tarsi annulated, with whitish. Forewings triangular, costa slightly bisinuate, apex subrectangular, termen bowed, slightly oblique, wavy; tawny-fuscous with irroration and markings white and brownish-ochreous; a slender, curved, transverse white line at $\frac{1}{8}$, preceded by a dark line; a more or less double, curved, transverse line at $\frac{1}{3}$, partly white, partly ochreous; a fuscous discal dot in a pale halo beneath midcosta; a double postmedian line at $\frac{2}{3}$, with an angular subcostal and double median projection, not prominent, sometimes dentate, variably white and ochreous; a fine, white, crenulate, subterminal line; cilia fuscous with a few indistinct whitish bars. Hindwings with termen gently rounded, wavy; fuscous-brown, paler towards base; several, fine, transverse, darker lines; cilia as fore-

wings. Underside fuscous-brown with darker transverse lines and discal dots on both wings.

The markings vary in detail.

New South Wales: Mount Koseiusko, in December; eight specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

Fam. STERRHIDAE.

Eois perdulcis, n. sp.

perdulcis, very sweet.

♀, 20 mm. Head grey; face and collar fuscous. Palpi pale fuscous. Antennae fuscous, towards base whitish-grey. Thorax and abdomen whitish-grey. Legs whitish, anterior pair fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex round-pointed, termen slightly curved, moderately oblique; grey-whitish; a fine, wavy, outwardly oblique, fuscous-brown line from $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum reaching half across disc; a fuscous-brown subterminal line, broadly suffused in disc, three times sinuate, with angular slight projections posteriorly; a moderately broad terminal grey suffusion; eilia whitish-grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey-whitish; a broadly suffused, median, transverse, fuscous-brown band, with posterior angular projections above and below middle; a broad grey terminal suffusion; eilia grey whitish. Underside whitish-grey.

Exceptionally distinct.

Queensland: Dalby, in January; one specimen.

Eois trissorma, n. sp.

τρισορμος, with three chains.

♂, 22 mm. Head and collar fuscous; face and palpi dark fuscous. Antennae fuscous; in male dentate, eiliations $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax and abdomen brown-whitish. Legs brown-whitish; anterior pair fuscous; posterior tibiae in male without spurs, rather short, smooth, somewhat dilated before apex, tarsi $\frac{2}{3}$. Forewings triangular, costa straight to middle, thence gently arched, apex rounded, termen slightly curved, oblique; brown-whitish; costal edge before middle fuscous; three transverse series of dark-fuscous dots; first at $\frac{1}{4}$, represented by three dots, one subcostal, one on lower edge of cell, and one subdorsal; second median, represented by minute dots on veins; third at $\frac{3}{4}$, dots on veins rather more distinct; a pale subterminal line very faintly indicated towards costa, preceded by slight fuscous suffusion; some dark-fuscous dots on termen; eilia brown-whitish. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded so as to project somewhat in middle, but not angled; as forewings. Underside similar, but markings on forewings and first line on hindwings obsolete.

New South Wales: Ebor Scrub, in January; one specimen.

Somatina eurymitra, n. sp.

εὐρυμιτρος, broadly girdled.

♀, 34 mm. Head fuscous; lower part of face whitish. Palpi ochreous-whitish, upper part of external surface dark fuscous. Antennae grey. Thorax and abdomen whitish-grey. Legs ochreous-grey-whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings broadly triangular, costa straight to $\frac{2}{3}$, thence arched, apex pointed, termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique, wavy; whitish-grey; costal edge ochreous; an ochreous-fuscous subbasal spot; a fine angulated transverse line shortly beyond this, not reaching costa; a very large discal blotch, not reaching costa, ochreous-grey finely irrorated with fuscous, edged anteriorly by a fine fuscous line from beneath $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to mid-dorsum, posteriorly by a line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa obliquely outwards, angulated posteriorly beneath costa, approaching termen below middle,

then bent inwards to $\frac{5}{6}$ dorsum; an interrupted closely parallel line, thickened and dentate beneath costa and with three large teeth below middle, their apices almost touching termen; a dark-fuscous terminal line; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen rounded, wavy, tornus rather prominent, pointed; as forewings, but without basal markings. Underside grey-whitish.

Queensland: Toowoomba, in September; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

Fam. GEOMETRIDAE.

Pingasa calliglauca, n. sp.

καλλιγλαυκος, beautifully bluish-green.

♂, ♀, 38-44 mm. Head and thorax pale olive-green, irrorated with dark fuscous. Palpi in male $1\frac{1}{2}$, in female $1\frac{3}{4}$; ochreous-whitish, towards apex dark fuscous, with some whitish scales. Antennae dark fuscous; pectinations in male 6, apical $\frac{1}{8}$ simple. Abdomen with lateral scale-tufts; colour as in thorax, occasionally also some brown scales on dorsum towards base; underside whitish. Legs fuscous; tibiae and tarsi annulated with whitish; anterior coxae reddish; posterior pair whitish, or nearly so. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique, crenulate; 11 anastomosing with 12 and 10 (3 males, 6 females), 11 anastomosing with 12, 10 free (1 male), 11 connected with 12 and anastomosing with 10 (2 males, 1 female), 11 connected with 12, 10 free (1 male, 1 female); pale olive-green irrorated with dark fuscous, especially towards base and termen; costa with numerous dark fuscous and sometimes also white strigulae; a dark-fuscous line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum, variable in form, often three times looped or rarely angled posteriorly; a short, outwardly oblique, linear, somewhat blurred, dark-fuscous, median discal mark, rarely edged with brownish; a dark-fuscous line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, at first outwardly curved, then bent inwards, dentate throughout; an interrupted, wide, dentate, subterminal line edged posteriorly with dark fuscous; a terminal series of dark-fuscous dots; cilia whitish barred with fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded, dentate; as forewings but without first line; a transverse, antemedian, dark-fuscous shade; rarely some brownish suffusion in basal area. Underside whitish; forewings with an interrupted dark-fuscous costal line, a large round discal spot, a broad terminal band containing a row of white dots, a suffused orange subcostal streak from base rarely absent; hindwings with discal dot and terminal band dark fuscous.

Queensland: Crow's Nest, near Toowoomba, in October, March, and April; Stanthorpe, in November and February. New South Wales: Ebor, in January.

PINGASA VIRIDICATA.

Hypochroma viridicata, Luc., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1889, p. 1094.

♂, ♀, 48-50 mm. Head green; face with a transverse fuscous line below middle. Palpi 2; green, fuscous, and brown variably mixed; lower surface and base whitish. Antennae grey speckled with dark fuscous; pectinations in male 5, apical $\frac{1}{4}$ simple. Thorax green, mixed anteriorly with brown. Abdomen green more or less mixed with ochreous; beneath pale ochreous. Legs pale ochreous; anterior coxae in male brown; anterior tibiae and tarsi dark fuscous annulated with pale ochreous. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique; pale green finely dotted with darker green, the veins dotted with white, and sometimes a little white suffusion; costa strigulated with dark fuscous and brown; three, slender, transverse, dark-fuscous and brown transverse lines; first subbasal, incomplete; second from a spot on $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, strongly curved outwards beneath costa; third from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum, slightly dentate throughout, at first transverse, with two acute projecting teeth in middle, thence inwardly oblique; a median discal spot of raised

brownish and fuscous scales outlined with green; cilia green mixed with whitish and obscurely barred with fuscous-brown. Hindwings with termen rounded, crenulate; as forewings but with postmedian line only. Under surface of both wings whitish-ochreous with fuscous discal spot and suffused reddish subterminal fascia, sometimes mixed with dark fuscous, sometimes preceded on hindwings by a reddish, angulated, postmedian line.

Queensland: Bunya Mountains (3,000 feet), in May; two specimens in good condition received from Mr. W. B. Barnard; previously recorded from Brisbane and Nambour.

Fam. BOARMIADAE.

HYPERYTHRA METABOLIS.

Callipona metabolis, Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr., 1904, p. 236.

Mr. L. B. Prout informs me that this species is distinct from *rubricata*, Warr.

North Queensland: Townsville.

HYPERYTHRA RUBRICATA.

Hyperythra lutea rubricata, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1898, p. 35.

Hyperythra rubricata, Swin., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1902, p. 612.

I have not seen this species, but Mr. Prout informs me that it is more nearly allied to the Malayan *H. lutea*, and, like that species, has a hair-pencil on the hindwing, though not so strongly developed.

North Queensland: Claremont Island, Innisfail.

Idiodes ischnora, n. sp.

? *Idiodes primaria*, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1891, p. 642, *nec* Wlk.

? *Idiodes tenuicorpus*, Prout, Nov. Zool., 1916, p. 49 (*nomen nudum*).

Idiodes ischnora, Turn., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1919, p. 219 (*nomen nudum*).

♂, ♀, 34-42 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen grey, sometimes more or less reddish; palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$. Antennae whitish on dorsum, grey beneath; ciliations in male minute. Legs grey with some fuscous irroration; posterior tibiae of male dilated. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, in female nearly straight, apex pointed, slightly produced, more so in female, termen rather strongly bowed, slightly wavy; 11 arising separately, anastomosing with 12, and then approximated to 10 (2 males), arising separately and anastomosing with 12 and 10 (1 female), connate with 7, 10, anastomosing with 12 and 10 (1 female); grey, with a few fuscous strigulae, sometimes more or less reddish, sometimes purplish; an outwardly curved, somewhat dentate, antemedian fuscous line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costum to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, sometimes faint or obsolete; a median, subcostal, fuscous discal dot; a fuscous line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa, slightly bent inwards on costa, thence straight to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, with a series of minute whitish dots on veins, or more rarely edged with whitish posteriorly, or double; an extremely slender, dentate, subterminal, pale line sometimes perceptible; costal edge fuscous, interrupted by whitish; cilia concolorous, apices barred with white. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded, wavy; as forewings but without first line, and usually without discal dot, cilia mostly white at apices.

Readily distinguished from *I. apicata* and *I. prionosema* by the partly white cilia of both wings. The thorax and abdomen are also more slender than in *apicata*, but this character if exclusively relied on may lead to error. Walker's type of *I. primaria* is an example of *apicata*. Prout's name and my own were published without description.

North Queensland: Eungella. Queensland: Coolangatta, National Park (2,000 feet), Bunya Mountains (3,000 feet). New South Wales: Bulli. My

Mount Tambourine locality was based on misidentification, but the species will probably be found there.

IDIODES PRIONOSEMA.

? *Idiodes primaria*, Meyr., nec Wlk.

? *Idiodes tenuicorpus*, Prout.

Idiodes prionosema, Turn., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1919, p. 291.

Recent captures, and especially a series received from Mr. Geo. Lyell, show that this species is more variable than previously suspected. The postmedian line of forewings may be represented only by a series of fuscous, or of whitish dots, or by a continuous whitish line or by a continuous fuscous line edged posteriorly by whitish. The subterminal line may be obsolete, or a fine whitish dentate line, and the fuscous dentations, which precede it in the Ebor specimens, are absent in those from other localities.

New South Wales: Ebor (4,000 feet). Victoria: Monbulk, Lorne. Tasmania: Strahan.

IDIODES FICTILIS.

Idiodes fictilis, Turn., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1919, p. 292.

Idiodes argillina, Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr., 1922, p. 289.

A second example (female) taken in the Queensland National Park shows no trace of the large fuscous blotch on forewings of the type of *I. argillina*. Both these examples agree also structurally with *I. fictilis*; in the forewings 10 and 11 arise separately from the cell, 11 anastomosing first with 12 then with 10, 10 anastomosing with 9; the posterior tibiae of the male are not dilated.

Queensland: National Park (2,500-3,500 feet). New South Wales: Gosford.

ANGELIA PLATYDESMA.

Amelora platydesma, Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr., 1901, p. 65.

Angelia platydesma, Low., l.c., 1903, p. 194.

Angelia mesophaea, Turn., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1919, p. 299.

I think these are identical, though, if so, Lower's description is inexact.

Queensland: Charleville. New South Wales: Bourke, Broken Hill. Victoria: Birchip, Sea Lake.

SMYRIODES CARBURARIA, Gn.

Also from Western Australia: Dowerin (L. J. Newman).

SMYRIODES GALEARIA, Gn.

Nearly allied to the preceding. My genus *Symmiges* should be dropped.

FISERA HALURGA, Turn.

Queensland: Gayndah, Toowoomba, Charleville. Four examples from the last locality, including both sexes, have the hindwings rather paler than the type.

Smyriodes adelosticha, n. sp.

ἀδηλοστιχος, with inconspicuous lines.

♂, 34 mm. Head pale grey. Palpi 1; pale grey. Antennae pale grey; in male with short pectinations (1) to apex, each pectination with short apical cilia. Thorax and abdomen pale grey with scanty dark-fuscous irroration. Legs whitish irrorated with fuscous; anterior pair mostly dark fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa uniformly and rather strongly arched, apex pointed, termen bowed, oblique; pale grey; markings fuscous; a fine line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa, very acutely angled outwards beneath costa, then strongly oblique inwardly to dorsum near base; a very fine sinuate line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, acutely dentate on veins; a suffused, inwardly-oblique streak from apex to second line; a terminal

series of small blackish dots; cilia pale grey. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; whitish, with some fuscous irroration towards termen. Underside whitish; both wings with fuscous discal dot, and postmedian line of fuscous dots.

Dissimilar to previously described species, but structurally a true *Smyriodes*.

Western Australia: Merredin; one specimen received from Mr. L. J. Newman.

Capusa chionopleura, n. sp.

χιονοπλευρος, with white costa.

♀, 42 mm. Head fuscous, with some whitish points; face with a strong rounded prominence. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; fuscous. Antennae white; towards apex fuscous. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen grey-whitish; beneath fuscous. Legs fuscous; anterior tibiae with a strong apical hook. Forewings rather narrowly triangular, costa very slightly and uniformly arched, apex pointed, termen bowed, oblique, crenulate; 10 and 11 arising separately from cell, not anastomosing; dark fuscous; a broad, white, costal streak from base to apex; cilia dark fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; white; cilia white, on apical half of termen barred with fuscous. Underside whitish, with suffused, fuscous, apical blotches on both wings.

Queensland: Charleville, in September; one specimen.

Gen. CIAMPA, Wlk.

This name must be adopted instead of *Ceratucha*, Turn.

Ciampa glaridocrana, n. sp.

γλαριδοκρανος, chisel-headed.

♂, 32 mm. Head grey; face with a short chitinous conical projection, its apex chisel-shaped and horizontal. Palpi short (under 1); grey. Antennae whitish-grey; pectinations in male 5. Thorax grey. Abdomen and legs whitish-grey. Forewings narrow, oval, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; grey with patchy fuscous irroration; costa more densely irrorated; an outwardly-oblique short fuscous line from $\frac{1}{5}$ costa, with fuscous dots on veins between its apex and $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; a fuscous discal dot at $\frac{2}{3}$; postmedian line obsolete, indicated by some dots on veins; cilia grey. Hindwings broad, termen slight rounded, wavy; grey-whitish.

The palpi and frontal process are much shorter than in *C. arietaria*. It is nearer *C. heteromorpha*, but in this the apex of the frontal process is flattened laterally, not vertically.

Western Australia: Perth; one specimen received from Mr. L. J. Newman.

Chlenias leptoneura, n. sp.

λεπτονευρος, with slender nervcs.

♀, 39 mm. Head fuscous; face with strong rounded prominence. Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$; whitish with some fuscous scales. Antennae grey. Thorax grey; a broad, longitudinal, dark-fuscous bar between crests. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish; anterior pair and all tarsi grey. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa nearly straight, but slightly arched towards apex, apex pointed, termen slightly bowed, moderately oblique; 10 free; grey; veins very slenderly outlined with fuscous; a suffused fuscous spot on dorsum slightly beyond middle; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen scarcely rounded; pale grey; towards base whitish; cilia grey-whitish. Underside grey.

Western Australia: Perth; one specimen received from Mr. L. J. Newman.

Gen. *Omoplatica*, nov.

ὀμοπλατικός, with shoulder-blades.

Face not projecting, rough-haired. Tongue strongly developed. Palpi moderate, porrect; basal and second joints clothed with long rough hairs; terminal joint long, smooth, obtuse. Antennae in male bipectinate to apex. Thorax not crested; shoulder-flaps with very long hairs reaching nearly to middle of abdomen; densely hairy beneath. Abdomen without crests. Femora densely hairy. Posterior tibiae in male not dilated. Forewings in male without fovea; 10 and 11 arising separately from cell, 10 connected with 9, 11 free. Hindwings normal; cell $\frac{1}{2}$; 8 approximated to cell to beyond middle.

In four examples the neuration is constant. The genus differs from *Chlenias* and *Stibaroma* in the absence of any thoracic crest, the very long shoulder-flaps (which may be confined to the male sex), and the shorter cell of the hindwings.

Omoplatica holopolia, n. sp.

ὀλοπολιος, wholly grey.

♂, 45-46 mm. Head brownish; face pale grey. Palpi $2\frac{1}{4}$; fuscous, inner surface whitish; terminal joint $\frac{3}{4}$. Antennae whitish-grey; pectinations in male 6. Thorax grey, anteriorly brownish-tinged. Abdomen pale grey; tuft and under-side whitish. Coxae and femora whitish; tibiae and tarsi fuscous, the latter with whitish annulations. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa nearly straight, apex acute, termen bowed, strongly oblique, slightly crenulate; pale grey; some fuscous irroration on veins; a fine, fuscous, interrupted, terminal line; cilia grey-whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded, slightly crenulate; grey; towards base whitish; a postmedian, curved, transverse line of minute fuscous dots; a fine, interrupted, fuscous, terminal line; cilia whitish. Underside whitish; forewings with a subterminal line of minute fuscous dots, and sometimes a discal dot; hindwings with distinct discal dot, a postmedian line of dots, and a median terminal blotch, fuscous.

Western Australia: Merredin; four specimens received from Mr. L. J. Newman.

Gen. PARALAEA, Meyr.

Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1891, p. 670.

PARALAEA PROMACHA, Meyr.

Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1891, p. 671.

This genus and species, which I have not seen, were accidentally omitted from my revision of the family.

Western Australia: Albany.

Fam. EIPLEMIDAE.

Balantiucha cyclocrossa, n. sp.

κυκλοκροσσος, with rounded margin.

♂, 21-26 mm. Head with crown fuscous, fillet white, face dark fuscous. Palpi dark fuscous. Antennae white; in male with close-set whitish-ochreous laminae. Thorax and abdomen grey. Legs whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, oblique, dorsum strongly concave; grey finely strigulated with fuscous; absence of strigulation sometimes causes an indistinct pale transverse fascia from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to termen above tornus; sometimes a similar terminal line; a submarginal series

of black dots between veins, sometimes obsolete towards tornus; a small semi-circular dorsal blotch beyond middle, fuscous, in centre grey; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen curved and evenly rounded; as forewings, but without dorsal blotch; a fine curved fuscous transverse median line. Underside grey.

Allied to *B. leucocera*, Hmps., and *B. leucocephala*, Wlk., but differs from both in the absence of a defined postmedian line in forewings. The male of *leucocera* in addition to its brown colouring may be distinguished by the strong triangular tuft on costa of hindwings. In the male of *leucocephala* the termen of hindwings is distinctly angled above middle.

Queensland: Bunya Mountains, in January; four specimens.

Fam. SCHOENOBIAEAE.

The following is a key to the Australian genera of this small family:—

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Palpi short, not projecting beyond frons | NIPHOPYRALIS |
| Palpi porrect, projecting beyond frons | 2 |
| 2. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked | POGONOPTERA |
| Forewings with 2 and 3 separate | 3 |
| 3. Forewings with 7, 8, 9 stalked | RAMILA |
| Forewings with 7 not stalked with 8, 9 | 4 |
| 4. Hindwings with 7 and 12 anastomosing for some distance | 5 |
| Hindwings with 7 and 12 not anastomosing, or at a point only | STYPHLOLEPIS |
| 5. Forewings with 6 and 7 stalked | THYRIDOPHORA |
| Forewings with 6 and 7 separate | 6 |
| 6. Forewings with 8, 9, 10 stalked | BRIHASPA |
| Forewings with 10 separate | 7 |
| 7. Posterior tibiae smooth | 8 |
| Posterior tibiae rough-scaled | CIRRHOCRISTA |
| 8. Palpi moderate, not exceeding 2, terminal joint short; shoulder-flaps in male with rough, spreading hairs | SCIRPOPHAGA |
| Palpi long, usually over 3, terminal joint long; shoulder-flaps in male without rough, spreading hairs | SCHOENOBIVS |

Gen. BRIHASPA, Moore.

Proc. Zool. Soc., 1867, p. 666; Hmps., Proc. Zool. Soc., 1895, p. 909.

To this genus I refer *stenoapteralis*, Hmps. (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9), iv., p. 316, 1919); *atricostalis*, Hmps. (*loc. cit.*, p. 317); *tinctalis*, Hmps. (*loc. cit.*, p. 315); and *pentamita*, Turn. (Ann. Q'land Mus., x., p. 119, 1911). I think *Brihaspa*, *Patissa*, Moore, and *Donacaula*, Meyr., are probably congeneric.

Gen. THYRIDOPHORA, Warr.

Proc. Zool. Soc., 1888, p. 311; Hmps., *l.c.*, 1895, p. 905.

Labial palpi porrect, long or very long; terminal joint long, bent slightly downwards. Maxillary palpi strongly dilated at apex. Forewings with cell $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{2}$, 6 and 7 stalked from upper angle of cell, 10 and 11 arising separately from cell. Hindwings with 4 and 5 approximated at origin, 7 anastomosing with 12. Type *T. furia*, Swin., from India. This has a vesicular gland on underside of forewings, which is absent in the Australian species.

Thyridophora gilva, n. sp.

gilvus, pale yellow.

♂, ♀, 30-32 mm. Head whitish. Palpi 5; pale ochreous; inner surface and lower edge whitish. Antennae whitish; in male shortly bipectinate (1), extreme apex simple. Thorax pale ochreous with a few fuscous scales. Abdomen and legs whitish. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa sinuate, apex rectangular, termen and dorsum continuously rounded; pale ochreous becoming whitish towards termen, sparsely irrorated with large fuscous scales; an indistinct fuscous ring beneath midcosta; a curved, whitish, subterminal line, free

from irroration, from costa before apex to dorsum at $\frac{1}{3}$, edged anteriorly with fuscous; sometimes a fine fuscous line in disc before and parallel to this; cilia whitish with a fuscous-grey basal line. Hindwings $1\frac{1}{2}$, termen rounded; whitish with slight fuscous irroration towards termen; cilia as forewings.

Queensland: Clermont, in September; four specimens received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

Fam. PYRAUSTIDAE.

NACOLEIA CHLORURA.

Ceratoclasia chlorura, Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1887, p. 222.

Nacoleia melanauges, Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Q'land, 1912, p. 145.

Anterior tarsi and lower half of tibiae thickened with a double row of dense curved scales on dorsum in male.

North Queensland: Cooktown, Cairns.

Nacoleia leucophrys, n. sp.

λευκοφρυς, with white eyebrows.

♂, 20 mm. Head fuscous; side-tufts whitish. Palpi fuscous; base beneath obliquely white, sharply defined. Antennae fuscous; in male with dorsal groove at $\frac{2}{3}$, preceded by a tuft, ciliations 1. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen fuscous; dorsum of second segment and underside whitish. Legs fuscous; tarsi with whitish annulations. Forewings white without ochreous tinge; markings dark fuscous, somewhat suffused; a moderate basal patch; a transverse line at $\frac{1}{6}$; a moderate transverse fascia at $\frac{1}{4}$; four small rings on costa at $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{5}{6}$; a median transverse fascia broadly interrupted in middle, or obsolete also towards dorsum; a finely dentate subterminal line, followed by a slender white line; a terminal band containing an irregular white spot above tornus close to termen; cilia fuscous, bases and several suffused bars whitish. Hindwings with termen sinuate; as forewings but basal patch very small, without subbasal line, median fascia, subterminal line, and costal rings. Underside similar.

Queensland: Yeppoon, in October; one specimen.

Fam. CARPOSINIDAE.

Carposina chaetolopha, n. sp.

χαιτολοφος, with mane-like crest.

♂, ♀, 25-28 mm. Head whitish; crown fuscous tinged. Palpi 5; fuscous; upper edge whitish. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax fuscous or fuscous-whitish. Abdomen grey; base of dorsum sometimes whitish. Legs fuscous; tarsi with whitish annulations. Forewings narrow, posteriorly dilated, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, in male strongly, in female moderately, oblique; fuscous with a small but variable amount of whitish and ferruginous irroration; dark-fuscous dots of raised scales, first close to base, second subbasal beneath fold, third on costa at $\frac{1}{3}$, fourth beneath fold at $\frac{1}{3}$, edged with whitish, fifth above fold slightly posterior to fourth, sixth and seventh placed transversely in middle, not all equally distinct; an obscure dentate line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum succeeded by a paler or whitish area; an indistinct transverse subterminal dark shade; veins in apical area more or less outlined with darker scales; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; cubital pecten in male consisting of very long dense fuscous hairs extending beyond $\frac{1}{3}$, in female normal; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

Western Australia: Mundaring, in June; two specimens. A paler somewhat worn female, from Perth, appears to be the same species.

CARPOSINA PETRAEA, MEYR.

C. eulopha, Turn., is a synonym.

Fam. TORTRICIDAE.

ISOCHORISTA MELANOCRYPTA, MEYR.

In male with a small hair-pencil from side of thorax directed backwards from beneath origin of forewing. This and the dark suffusion of underside of wings are absent in the female.

Gen. *Anisochorista*, nov.

ἀνισοχωριστος, unequally separated.

Palpi moderate, porrect; second joint dilated with rough scales above and beneath; terminal joint short. Thorax with a strong posterior crest. Forewings with 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen. Hindwings with 2 widely remote from 3, 3 and 4 separate but somewhat approximated at origin, 5 widely separate from 4 at origin, 6 and 7 stalked.

Distinguished from *Isochorista* by 4 being much nearer 3 than 5 at origin, and by the strong thoracic crest. The type *A. callizyga*, Low., has at present no known near ally.

ANISOCHORISTA CALLIZYGA, LOW.

New South Wales: Katoomba, Mount Wilson. Victoria: Gisborne. South Australia: Mount Lofty, Mount Gambier.

Acropolitis stenoptycha, n. sp.

στενοπτυχος, with narrow fold.

♂, 20 mm. Head dark fuscous; lower edge of face white. Palpi 1½; fuscous; apex and inner surface white. Antennae white with blackish annulations; ciliations in male 1. Thorax dark fuscous irrorated with white. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish; tibiae and tarsi fuscous with whitish annulations, except posterior pair. Forewings suboblong, costa moderately arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen obliquely rounded; costal fold in male very short and narrow, extending to ½; whitish with uneven fuscous irroration and strigulation; markings dark fuscous; basal patch very ill-defined; central fascia represented by an irregular angulated blotch in middle of disc, connected by irregular suffusion with costa and dorsum; a suffused costal triangle with darker strigulae; a curved triangular blotch above tornus, its apex downwards; a spot on termen beneath apex; cilia whitish with basal and apical fuscous lines. Hindwings with termen sinuate; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

Characterised by its small size, rudimentary costal fold, and the absence of any ochreous or ferruginous colouring.

Queensland: Brisbane, in September; one specimen.

Lamyrodes molybdospora, n. sp.

μολυβδόσπορος, leaden-spotted.

♂, ♀, 15-17 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous irrorated with ferruginous. Palpi 1½; pale ochreous; terminal joint fuscous. Antennae blackish annulated with white; ciliations in male 1½. Abdomen fuscous; tuft and under side ochreous-whitish. Legs fuscous; anterior and middle tibiae annulated with ochreous-whitish; posterior pair almost wholly ochreous-whitish. Forewings rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; in male without costal fold; pale ochreous irrorated with ferruginous; numerous leaden metallic dots; the ferruginous scales sometimes form an oblique

fascia from before middle of costa to tornus, and a costal blotch before apex; some dark-fuscous costal dots; cilia pale ochreous. Hindwings with termen sinuate; dark grey; cilia grey.

South Australia: Glenelg, near Adelaide, in April; two specimens received from Mr. J. D. O. Wilson.

Lamyrodes stenzona, n. sp.

στενοζώνος, narrowly banded.

♀, 18 mm. Head and thorax fuscous mixed with pale ochreous. Palpi 2; pale ochreous. Antennae fuscous. Abdomen fuscous; beneath pale ochreous. Legs pale ochreous; in anterior and middle pairs mixed with fuscous. Forewings rather narrow, not dilated, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen slightly bowed, very oblique; pale ochreous with a few grey and fuscous scales; markings fuscous-brown mixed with grey; basal patch mostly obsolete, represented by irregular dots on costa and fold and by a few scattered dark scales; a broad dorsal streak from $\frac{1}{4}$ to middle; a narrow fascia from midcosta to tornus, its edges irregularly dentate; an elongate apical patch containing two pale-ochreous costal dots; cilia pale ochreous, towards tornus grey. Hindwings with termen sinuate; fuscous; cilia pale fuscous with a darker basal line.

Victoria: Daytrap, in October; two specimens. Judging from these, the species is variable. Type in Coll. Lyell.

CAPUA CASTANITIS, TURN.

I have now a long series from the Queensland National Park in October and November, ranging from a low level to 3,500 feet. My description applies well to the female, but the male, which has antennal ciliations $\frac{2}{3}$ and costal fold absent, shows more distinct markings. The basal patch is usually narrowly edged with dark fuscous, the central fascia and costal triangle dark fuscous, the former rather narrow, often constricted or divided into two or three spots.

CAPUA HEDYMA, TURN.

I took one of each sex in the Queensland National Park, at 4,000 feet, in November. The female expands 25 mm. and has the forewings almost uniformly reddish-ochreous, the markings of the male being only faintly indicated.

Capua microphaea, n. sp.

μικροφαίος, small dusky.

♂, 14 mm. Head pale brown. Palpi 3; pale brown. Antennae pale brown finely annulated with dark fuscous; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax, abdomen, and legs fuscous. Forewings suboblong, costa slightly arched, apex obtusely pointed, termen straight, oblique; in male without costal fold; brown-whitish suffused with grey; markings fuscous-brown; a rather large basal patch followed by a pale area; central fascia with anterior edge transverse, angulated outwards in disc and inwards above dorsum, from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to beyond middle of dorsum, posterior edge undefined, merging in a dark-grey suffusion, which extends to termen; some dark-fuscous costal dots, with a larger spot at $\frac{4}{5}$; cilia grey, apices ochreous-whitish. Hindwings with termen scarcely sinuate; 3 and 4 connate; grey; cilia grey.

Not unlike *C. isographa*, Meyr., but readily distinguished by the longer antennal ciliations.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in November; one specimen.

Capua dyslecta, n. sp.

δυσλεκτος, hard to distinguish.

♀, 18 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; whitish-ochreous with some fuscous irroration. Antennae whitish-ochreous with dark-fuscous dots on dorsal surface. Abdomen grey; tuft very large, its apex fuscous. Legs whitish-ochreous with some fuscous irroration. Forewings subtriangular, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, oblique; very pale ochreous with a few dark-fuscous scales, which form transverse strigulae towards base, and again before termen; three, moderate, whitish, transverse fasciae partly edged with dark-fuscous scales; first from $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum not reaching costa; second from $\frac{3}{5}$ costa to $\frac{3}{5}$ dorsum; third from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa to tornus; cilia pale ochreous with a few fuscous points at apices. Hindwings with termen scarcely sinuate; 3 and 4 connate; whitish; cilia whitish.

The distinctness of this species is not at first obvious, for the pale fasciae are almost invisible except under oblique illumination.

Queensland: National Park (2,500 feet), in November; one specimen taken in open forest country.

Capua catharia, n. sp.

καθαριος, neat.

♀, 16-17 mm. Head, thorax, and antennae fuscous. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; fuscous, upper edge whitish. Abdomen and legs fuscous. Forewings moderate, not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; grey-whitish; markings fuscous; a moderate basal patch, angulated outwards in middle, containing two obscure darker transverse lines; a series of dorsal dots; a dot on $\frac{1}{3}$ costa shortly beyond basal patch, giving origin to a very slender indistinct line to second dorsal dot; median fascia from costa before middle, anterior edge straight, rather narrow on costa, broadening greatly in disc, so that posterior edge reaches tornus; a well-developed triangular subapical costal patch; a supratornal spot; an obscure terminal line; cilia grey-whitish with basal and subapical fuscous lines. Hindwings with termen scarcely sinuate; 3 and 4 connate; whitish with numerous grey transverse strigulae; cilia whitish with basal and subapical grey lines.

Victoria: Daytrap, in September; two specimens. Type in Coll. Lyell.

Homona hilaomorpha, n. sp.

ιλαομορφος, of cheerful appearance.

♂, 20-22 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi short (about 1), smooth scaled, obliquely ascending; fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations very short ($\frac{1}{3}$). Abdomen grey; base of dorsum brown; underside ochreous. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish-ochreous; posterior pair, except tarsi, whitish-ochreous. Forewings broad, suboblong, costa with a rounded angle at $\frac{2}{5}$, thence sinuate, apex rectangular, termen straight, not oblique, rounded beneath; 7 and 8 connate; whitish-ochreous strigulated and suffused with grey; costal fold short, reaching to $\frac{1}{4}$, very broad, and approximately semicircular, fuscous; a small fuscous basal patch between fold and dorsum; beyond this a broad brownish-grey suffusion limited by a line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to tornus, angled in middle of disc; a moderate fuscous-brown costal triangle, succeeded by a costal dot; a double series of dark-fuscous strigulae before termen; cilia brown with a fuscous line beyond middle. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; pale ochreous with some fuscous strigulae, towards base and dorsum fuscous-grey; cilia fuscous, on middle of termen pale ochreous.

♀, 22-24 mm. Head and thorax brown. Forewings with termen strongly sinuate, apex acute, produced, termen sinuate; purple-grey finely strigulated with

fuscous and brown; a fuscous subcostal dot representing costal triangle. Hindwings deeper ochreous.

So far as recorded all other species of *Homona* have 7 and 8 of forewings stalked. The definition of the genus must be slightly broadened to include this species, which certainly must be referred here.

Queensland: National Park (2,500-3,000 feet), in November; five specimens.

***Tortrix eurystropha*, n. sp.**

εὐρυστρόφος, broad-banded.

♂, 22 mm. Head brown. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; brown. Antennae grey; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{4}$. Thorax fuscous-brown, paler posteriorly. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous-brown; tarsi angulated with ochreous-whitish; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings suboblong, costa arched to middle, thence straight, apex rectangular, termen straight, rounded beneath, scarcely oblique; costal fold in male narrow and rudimentary, but with a small triangular tuft of scales before its apex, which reaches to middle; whitish-grey with brownish suffusion and some dark-fuscous irroration; markings fuscous-brown; a moderate ill-defined basal patch; central fascia and costal triangle completely fused, extending on costa from $\frac{1}{4}$ nearly to apex, narrowing rapidly in disc, but still moderately broad at tornus, anterior edge oblique, more strongly so below middle, posterior edge excavated in middle, with a rectangular bend above tornus; a small ill-defined median terminal blotch; cilia brown with a blackish subbasal line, apices whitish. Hindwings with termen sinuate; whitish coarsely strigulated with grey; cilia whitish, with a grey subbasal line.

Queensland: National Park (2,500 to 3,000 feet), in October and November; two specimens.

TORTRIX LYTHRODANA, MEYR.

Cnephasia trissochorda, Turn., is a synonym.

Queensland: Stanthorpe. New South Wales: Katoomba, Mount Kosciusko (5,000 feet). Victoria: Melbourne, Wandin, Lorne, Gisborne, Mount St. Bernard (5,000 feet). Tasmania: Mount Wellington, Lake Fenton (3,500 feet), Cradle Mountain (3,000 feet), Burnie, Strahan. South Australia: Mount Lofty.

***Tortrix notophaea*, n. sp.**

νωτοφαιος, dusky-backed.

♂, 20 mm. Head and thorax brownish-fuscous. Palpi 3; brownish-fuscous. Antennae ochreous-whitish; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; tarsi with whitish annulations. Forewings strongly dilated posteriorly, costa straight near base, thence moderately arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly oblique, rounded beneath; costal fold narrow, reaching $\frac{2}{3}$; pale brownish-ochreous; dorsal area pale fuscous throughout to about $\frac{1}{3}$ breadth of wing before middle, there suddenly broadening to $\frac{1}{2}$, with sharply defined edge, which before termen is deflected upwards to just beneath apex; basal patch obsolete, but its posterior edge indicated by an indistinct pale-fuscous line indented below middle; several fuscous costal dots beyond middle, a median fuscous spot at $\frac{2}{3}$ confluent with dorsal fuscous area; between this and tornus several blackish dots; cilia pale brownish-ochreous. Hindwings with termen scarcely sinuate; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

New South Wales: Sydney. One specimen emerged at the Cawthron Institute, New Zealand, from twigs of *Acacia decurrens*, collected at Epping, Sydney, and was received by me from Mr. A. J. Philpott.

Arotrophora siniocosma, n. sp.

σινιοκοσμος, with sieve-like ornament.

♀, 28 mm. Head white, ochreous tinged. Palpi 7; brownish-ochreous; lower edge and internal surface, except of terminal joint, white. Antennae ochreous, paler towards base. Thorax whitish; anterior and posterior edge partly orange. Abdomen and legs whitish. Forewings strongly dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched near base, thence nearly straight, apex rounded-rectangular, termen nearly straight, not oblique; whitish-grey with numerous, transverse, brownish-orange strigulae, partly connected to form a fine network; a white costal streak, edged towards disc with ochreous, from base nearly to apex; cilia orange. Hindwings broad; white with fine, grey-whitish, transverse strigulae; cilia white.

One of the *A. ochraceella* group.

Queensland: Yeppoon, in October; one specimen.

SCHOENOTENES LEUCOPTERA, Turn.

Having obtained further material, taken in the Queensland National Park at 2,500-3,000 feet in November, also from Bunya Mountains at 3,000 feet in January, I find that my *Tortrix leucoptera* must be referred to this genus. The forewings show tufts of raised scales, the cell is narrow posteriorly and contains a strong chorda, in the hindwings the cell is short ($\frac{1}{3}$), 6 and 7 are connate, gradually diverging from base. The male shows no costal fold, and the antennal ciliations are 1.

SCYPHOCEROS THOLERA, Turn.

To the description of this species should be added:—Face with a deep hollow above between bases of antennae; white.

Gen. DICELLITIS, Meyr.

Of the three Australian species I refer to this genus, *D. zostrophora* has 3 and 4 of forewings stalked; in *D. theticophora* and in the species described below these veins are approximated at origin.

Dicellitis cavifrons, n. sp.

cavifrons, hollow-faced.

♂, 15-16 mm. Head fuscous; face smooth, concave, white. Palpi 2, curved upwards; brown-whitish becoming fuscous towards apex. Antennae ochreous-whitish finely barred with dark fuscous on dorsal surface; in male with short pectinations (1) to apex and shorter ciliations. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish-ochreous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings narrow, subovate, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; costal fold in male well developed, extending to $\frac{2}{3}$; several tufts of raised scales in disc; ochreous-whitish suffused with fuscous-brown, markings fuscous-brown, very indefinite; a suffused basal patch, produced on costa, its outer margin not angled; a large undefined suffusion in disc representing central fascia; a small costal triangle; cilia pale fuscous, bases whitish. Hindwings broad, termen not sinuate; fuscous, paler near apex and termen; cilia as forewings.

Very obscure, but very distinct by its structural characters.

Queensland: National Park (3,500 feet), in December and January; two specimens.

Gen. *Trychnophylla*, nov.

τροχνοφυλλος, rough-winged.

Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$, ascending; second joint smooth above, beneath with a large apical tuft; terminal joint rather long (about $\frac{1}{2}$ second). Thorax with a small posterior crest (?). Forewings with small tufts of raised scales; 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex. Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate or short-stalked, 5 moderately approximated at origin, 6 and 7 stalked.

Trychnophylla taractica, n. sp.

ταρακτικός, turbulent.

♀, 16 mm. Head and thorax fuscous-whitish. Palpi fuscous; extreme apex and inner surface ochreous-whitish. Antennae whitish annulated with blackish. Abdomen fuscous. Legs ochreous-whitish; tibiae and tarsi, except posterior pair, fuscous annulated with ochreous-whitish. Forewings suboblong, rather narrow, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; grey mixed with whitish, finely strigulated and irrorated with dark fuscous; many dark-fuscous costal dots, some of which give rise to broken transverse lines or series of strigulae; an interrupted terminal line; cilia grey, bases with obscure paler bars. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; grey; cilia grey.

Queensland: Toowoomba, in October; one specimen.

Gen. *Apateta*, nov.

ἀπατητος, novel.

Head rough-scaled. Tongue well developed. Palpi extremely long, porrect; second joint extremely long, with long rough scales above and beneath; terminal joint long, smooth, apex obtusely rounded. Forewings smooth; 2 from before $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex; a forked median vein weakly developed in distal half of cell. Hindwings without cubital pecten; cell over $\frac{2}{3}$, 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 and 4 connate, 4, 5, 6, 7 equidistant, parallel; a weakly developed forked median vein in cell.

An isolated and primitive genus. The neuration of the hindwings is of the primitive type that has been preserved in the Oecophoridae; among the Tortricidae it is only known as *Isotrias*.

Apateta cryphia, n. sp.

κρυφιος, hidden.

♀, 27 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi grey with some whitish irroration, extreme base white. Abdomen ochreous-whitish with a broad fuscous bar across dorsum of each segment; beneath fuscous with slight whitish irroration. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-grey. Forewings elongate, not dilated, costa moderately arched throughout, apex round-pointed, termen oblique, slightly rounded; fuscous with a very few white scales mostly between spots and near fold; two small white discal spots, first slightly beyond $\frac{1}{3}$, second at $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia fuscous with a few white scales. Hindwings with termen rounded; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

This singular species at first sight suggests a *Carposina*.

Western Australia: Waroona, in October; one specimen received from Mr. R. Illidge.

Gen. *PHRICANTHES*, Meyr.

Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1881, p. 636.

Type *P. asperana*, Meyr. This name must be adopted for the genus I defined under the name *Colocyttara*.

Gen. PALAETOMA, Meyr.

In this genus 7 and 8 of forewings are closely approximated at origin and for some distance. My genus *Trachyptila* was founded on a misapprehension. In the type of *T. melanosticha* 7 and 8 are actually stalked, but this is merely a structural aberration, though one that is very unusual, if not unique in this family. In *T. phaulodes* these veins, though not stalked, actually touch each other for some distance. Both these names are synonyms of *P. styphelana*, Meyr.

Fam. EUCOSMIDAE.

SPILONOTA HONESTA, Meyr.

Eucosma leuconephela, Turn., is a synonym.

New South Wales: Glen Innes, Barrington Tops. Victoria: Melbourne, Geelong, Gisborne. Tasmania: Hobart, Deloraine, Cradle Mountain (3,000 feet), Zeehan.

Acroclita ochropepla, n. sp.

ὄχροπεπλος, in pale clothing.

♂, 12 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen pale fuscous. Palpi 2; white; second joint with incomplete, pale fuscous, subbasal, and median, transverse bars. Antennae fuscous, in male thickened, ciliations imperceptible. Legs whitish; tarsi annulated with fuscous. Forewings with costa gently arched, apex subrectangular, slightly produced, termen not oblique; without costal fold; whitish; numerous, fuscous, short costal streaks; a large, quadrangular, very pale-fuscous dorsal blotch from base, extending half across disc; central fascia very pale fuscous, from midcosta, where it is very narrow, expanded from mid-disc to dorsum; where it is partly confluent with basal blotch, and extends to $\frac{3}{4}$; two longer oblique costal streaks before apex, and an apical spot, fuscous; ocellus represented by a quadrangular whitish area, margined with fuscous, and containing one or two, fine, short, longitudinal, fuscous lines; cilia whitish, partly fuscous around apex. Hindwings with termen sinuate; 3 and 4 stalked; grey; cilia grey.

Queensland: Byfield, near Yeppoon, in October; one specimen.

Eucosma polyphaea, n. sp.

πολυφαιος, very dark.

♂, 12 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen fuscous. Palpi 2; second joint subsacculating, shortly rough-scaled; fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Legs fuscous; tarsi with obscure whitish annulations; posterior pair except tarsi whitish. Forewings narrow-oblong, not dilated, costa nearly straight, apex subrectangular, termen sinuate; in male with a strong costal fold extending to $\frac{1}{3}$; fuscous; costa with very fine, obscure, oblique, whitish strigulae arranged in pairs; ocellus represented by a large quadrangular leaden-metallic blotch containing some fuscous irroration; cilia fuscous, apices of scales whitish, on tornus mostly whitish. Hindwings broader than forewings, termen scarcely sinuate; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

Queensland: Yeppoon, in October; one specimen.

Eucosma leucatma, n. sp.

λευκατμος, smoky-white.

♂, 14 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen dark fuscous. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; dark fuscous. Antennae fuscous; in male thickened, ciliations extremely minute, in fascicles. Legs fuscous; in male middle tibiae expanded by rough hairs, posterior tibiae and tarsi abbreviated, the latter with long hairs on dorsum, middle and

posterior tarsi with apical joints whitish. Forewings moderately broad, strongly dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex subrectangular, termen not oblique; in male with a narrow costal fold extending to middle; fuscous-whitish; a large, dark-fuscous, basal patch extending to $\frac{1}{4}$; some obscure fuscous irroration in disc; a large oval ring beneath apex close to termen slenderly outlined in fuscous; cilia dark fuscous, apices whitish, on tornus whitish. Hindwings with termen scarcely sinuate; fuscous; cilia whitish.

An obscure but peculiar species with unusual secondary sexual characters.

Queensland: Yeppoon, in October; one specimen.

Proschistis symploca, n. sp.

συμπλοκος, interwoven.

♂, 12 mm. Head whitish, on crown mixed with fuscous. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; whitish mixed with fuscous. Antennae ochreous-whitish annulated with blackish; ciliations in male imperceptible. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; tarsi with obscure whitish annulations; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings moderate, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly oblique; in male without costal fold; whitish densely irrorated with fuscous, which tends to be arranged in transverse striae; costa shortly strigulated alternately fuscous and whitish; a large slightly darker basal patch from costa near base to disc at $\frac{1}{3}$, thence right-angled to mid-dorsum; median fascia narrow, obscure, constricted in disc, from costa beyond middle to dorsum before tornus; a fuscous apical spot and another, larger, oval, before termen; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen scarcely sinuate; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

The first Australian species of the genus. Markings on forewings are very obscure.

Queensland: Caloundra, in August; one specimen.

Laspeyresia sinapichroa, n. sp.

σιναπιχροος, mustard-coloured.

♂, 14 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-yellow. Palpi short (about 1), slender; pale ochreous. Antennae grey; in male thickened, ciliations imperceptible. Abdomen grey. Legs pale ochreous. Forewings suboval, costa nearly straight, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; ochreous-yellow; numerous fine fuscous dots on costa giving rise to fine broken transverse lines of darker ochreous; in postmedian area spaces between these lines are occupied by leaden-violet lines; cilia fuscous-grey with an interrupted blackish basal line. Hindwings with termen not sinuate; ochreous-grey; cilia pale grey with an ochreous-grey subbasal line.

Nearest *L. aulacodes*, Low.

Queensland: Dalby, in December; one specimen.

Fam. ELACHISTIDAE.

LABDIA CYANOGRAMMA, Meyr.

L. euphrantica, Turn., is a synonym. This species is more variable than I had supposed.

North Queensland: Townsville. Queensland: Yeppoon, Brisbane, Mount Tambourine. New South Wales: Sydney.

Labdia aresta, n. sp.

ἀρεστος, pleasing.

♂, 10-11 mm. Head pinkish-white; face and palpi whitish. Antennae whitish; basal joint, two broad rings before middle, two broad rings beyond

middle, and a narrow subapical ring, blackish. Thorax pale pink with two longitudinal whitish lines. Abdomen greyish-ochreous; tuft large, whitish-ochreous. Legs ochreous-whitish; tibiae and tarsi annulated with fuscous. Forewings broadly lanceolate; pale pink; extreme base whitish, with a blackish subdorsal dot; a suffused, straight, transverse, whitish fascia at $\frac{1}{3}$, immediately preceded by a median blackish dot; a similar fascia at $\frac{2}{3}$, edged anteriorly by a blackish line; cilia pale pink, becoming whitish on dorsum. Hindwings lanceolate; pale grey; cilia 4, pale grey.

A beautiful species not like any other.

Queensland: Yeppoon, in October; two specimens.

Labdia phaeocala, n. sp.

φαιοκαλος, dark but comely.

♂, ♀, 10 mm. Head dark fuscous; face whitish. Palpi whitish; external surface of second joint, and sometimes also of terminal joint, fuscous. Antennae dark fuscous with very fine whitish rings. Thorax and abdomen dark fuscous. Legs dark fuscous; tibiae and tarsi with whitish rings. Forewings moderately narrow, apex pointed; ochreous-fuscous; a broad transverse fuscous fascia before middle, edged anteriorly and posteriorly by a transverse whitish line; apical part of disc irrorated with fuscous; a whitish costal dot at $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia fuscous, on apex paler with two short blackish bars. Hindwings lanceolate; grey, cilia 4, grey.

Queensland: Brisbane, in October; two specimens.

Pyroderces eupogon, n. sp.

εὐπωγων, well bearded.

♂, 14 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi with second joint strongly tufted beneath at apex; fuscous; middle and apex of second joint, and internal surface of terminal joint, except apex, ochreous-whitish. Antennae fuscous with obscure whitish annulations. Thorax fuscous; shoulder-flaps ochreous-whitish. Abdomen fuscous; base of dorsum ochreous tinged. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings moderately narrow, costa gently arched near base, thence straight, apex pointed, termen straight, strongly oblique; fuscous; a median streak from base, joining a moderate oblique fascia from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to dorsum before middle, continued as a broad dorsal streak to termen, ochreous-whitish; a longitudinally oval, dark-fuscous spot in disc before middle, sharply defined except on costal aspect; a short, oblique, ochreous-whitish streak from costa at $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia fuscous, on dorsum grey. Hindwings lanceolate; grey; cilia 3, grey.

The genus *Pyroderces* has the same neurulation as *Labdia*, but is distinguished by the rough-sealing of the forewings. The tufted palpi are unusual in the genus, but have been already noted in *P. pogonias*, Turn.

New South Wales: Mount Wilson (3,500 feet), in November; one specimen.

Stigmatophora niphocrana, n. sp.

νιφοκρανος, with snow-white head.

♂, 9 mm. Head and palpi white. Antennae white with fuscous annulations; basal joint somewhat expanded, wholly white. Thorax white; shoulder-flaps fuscous. Abdomen grey; tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior femora and tibial and tarsal annulations white. Forewings narrowly lanceolate; fuscous; costal edge whitish from $\frac{1}{3}$ to near apex; a white streak from base along dorsum and termen to apex, broader from base to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, broader

again from tornus to apex, terminal portion split into two fine streaks by an intervening fuscous streak; a blackish streak mixed with some white scales from middle of dorsal streak towards apex; cilia fuscous with two whitish lines, on tornus and dorsum grey. Hindwings linear-lanceolate; grey; cilia 6, grey.

North Queensland: Kuranda, in June; one specimen.

Stagmatophora haploceros, n. sp.

ἀπλοκερωσ, with simple horns.

♂, 10 mm. Head and palpi white. Antennae with basal joint slightly enlarged; white, towards apex grey. Thorax white; shoulder-flaps fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish, tibiae and tarsi with fuscous annulations. Forewings lanceolate; dark fuscous; a broad white dorsal streak, expanded before and constricted at tornus, continued on termen nearly to apex, terminal part longitudinally bisected by a dark-fuscous line; a short oblique white streak on costa slightly beyond middle; cilia grey, bases dark fuscous beneath apex. Hindwings narrow-lanceolate; pale grey; cilia 6, pale grey.

Very like *S. niphocrana*, but distinguished by the antennae not being annulated with fuscous, and the white mark on costa of forewings.

Queensland: Yeppoon, in October; one specimen.

Cosmopteryx calliochra, n. sp.

καλλιωχρος, beautifully pale.

♂, ♀, 13-14 mm. Head whitish, crown tinged with orange, a red line above eyes. Palpi whitish; terminal joint with pale-fuscous subbasal and subapical rings. Antennae whitish, with several fuscous rings, which are better marked towards apex. Thorax orange-brown. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior tibiae and all tarsi with fuscous rings. Forewings narrow, apex acute; orange-brown; a fine whitish line edged by some fuscous scales on fold from base to middle of wing; a fine whitish costal line from base, soon diverging from costa in an oblique curve to join previous line at $\frac{1}{4}$; a broad, very pale yellowish subapical transverse fascia, edged anteriorly by a whitish line, which is followed on costa by a short fuscous streak, and on dorsum by a silvery spot edged posteriorly with blackish; cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings narrow-lanceolate; pale-grey; cilia 8, grey-whitish.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in January; Bunya Mountains (3,000 feet), in January; five specimens.

Persicoptila anthophyes, n. sp.

ἀνθοφυης, brightly coloured like a flower.

♀, 13 mm. Head whitish; side-tufts ochreous. Palpi white, terminal joint ochreous tinged. Antennae ochreous. Thorax reddish-ochreous, mixed with whitish. [Abdomen broken off.] Legs whitish, annulated with ochreous; tufts on posterior tibiae very large, internally pinkish with a few fuscous scales, externally reddish-ochreous crossed by a white band. Forewings narrow, apex obtuse; 7 and 8 stalked out of 6, 7 to costa; basal half pink tinged with ochreous; a whitish transverse fascia just beyond middle; thence reddish-ochreous with some pinkish and whitish scales; a fuscous discal dot, edged with whitish, at $\frac{3}{4}$; extreme apex whitish-ochreous; a suffused fuscous spot on tornus extending into cilia; cilia reddish-ochreous, becoming grey on dorsum. Hindwings lanceolate; grey-whitish; cilia grey-whitish.

Queensland: Yeppoon, in November; one specimen. Type in Coll. Goldfinch.

Limnoecia polycydista, n. sp.

πολυκυδιστος, most glorious.

♂, 21-22 mm. Head orange; sometimes blackish in centre. Palpi pale orange; terminal joint blackish. Antennae blackish with a broad white ring beyond middle and another at apex; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax black. Abdomen ochreous; apex and underside dark fuscous; tuft ochreous. Legs blackish; tibiae and tarsi ringed with whitish or pale ochreous; dorsal hairs of posterior tibiae orange. Forewings elongate, costa straight, apex obtuse; black; two orange transverse fasciae; first rather broad, subbasal, complete or not quite reaching dorsum; second beyond middle, not reaching dorsal edge; an orange costal spot beyond $\frac{3}{4}$, sometimes connected with a smaller orange spot on tornus; cilia blackish, becoming grey on dorsum, at apex apical half pale ochreous. Hindwings lanceolate; dark grey; cilia $2\frac{1}{2}$, pale ochreous; around apex grey.

Queensland: Dalby, in December; Bunya Mountains (3,000 feet), in January; two specimens.

Limnoecia stenosticha, n. sp.

στενοστιχος, narrow lined.

♂, ♀, 14 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi whitish; terminal joint fuscous anteriorly. Antennae with a slight basal pecten; dark fuscous; basal joint, two or three rings beyond middle, two rings before apex, and extreme apex whitish. Thorax pale fuscous; shoulder-flaps whitish. Abdomen grey; tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous, irrorated, and tibiae and tarsi annulated, with pale ochreous. Forewings moderate, apex pointed; fuscous, towards apex suffused with pale ochreous; an oblique whitish line from costa near base to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, followed by some whitish suffusion; a similar line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, slightly sinuate; a whitish line from tornus parallel to termen, reaching half across disc; two short inwardly-oblique white streaks from costa before apex; cilia on costa and apex with bases ochreous, apices dark fuscous forming a slight hook, on termen bases ochreous, apices whitish, junction defined by a fine dark-fuscous line, on dorsum grey. Hindwings lanceolate; grey; cilia 4, pale grey.

Queensland: Coolangatta, in September; National Park (3,000 feet), in November; two specimens.

Fam. HELIODINIDAE.

Gen. ISORRHOA, Meyr.

I think *Aeoloscelis hydrographa*, Meyr., and *A. ancistrola*, Turn., should be referred to this genus. They appear to be closely allied to *I. loxoschema*, Turn., and the following species. All, I think, have 6, 7, 8 of forewings stalked.

Isorrhoea emplecta, n. sp.

εμπλεκτος, intricate.

♂, ♀, 14-18 mm. Head whitish. Palpi white; second joint with apical, terminal joint with antemedian and subapical dark-fuscous rings. Antennae whitish, annulated with dark fuscous. Thorax whitish, with a fuscous spot on each shoulder. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs whitish; tibiae and tarsi with dark-fuscous rings; posterior tibiae with dense whorls of scales on dorsum, pinkish, apices blackish. Forewings narrow, apices obtusely pointed; white, markings brownish-ochreous, mixed with dark fuscous; a basal patch extending to $\frac{1}{5}$, its edge angled outwards; a large quadrate costal spot before middle, from which proceeds a line to tornus edged above with dark fuscous; dorsal spots before and beyond middle sometimes connected with the preceding, the latter containing a dark-fuscous bar; a suffused line beneath costa from $\frac{2}{3}$ to apex; a

short dark-fuscous terminal line; cilia brownish-ochreous, on apex with a median fuscous line; on dorsum grey. Hindwings lanceolate; grey; cilia 3, ochreous-whitish.

Queensland: Bunya Mountains (3,000 feet), in January; five specimens.

***Isorrhoea ochrochyta*, n. sp.**

ὄχροχυτος, pale suffused.

♀, 20 mm. Head white. Palpi whitish; terminal joint fuscous anteriorly. Antennae grey-whitish. Thorax fuscous mixed with dark fuscous, and in centre with white. Abdomen fuscous on dorsum, apices of segments barred with reddish-ochreous and whitish; tuft grey-whitish; underside white. Legs whitish; tibiae and tarsi with dark-fuscous rings; posterior tibiae and tarsi ochreous, with dense whorls of dark-fuscous scales. Forewings very narrow, apex acute; fuscous, partly suffused with whitish towards base and apex; cilia grey. Hindwings narrow-lanceolate; grey; cilia 8, grey.

Queensland: Bunya Mountains (3,000 feet), in January; one specimen.

***Isorrhoea euzona*, n. sp.**

εὐζωνος, well banded.

♀, 13 mm. Head and thorax fuscous with brassy reflections; face and palpi brassy-whitish. Antennae fuscous. Abdomen dark fuscous; tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs whitish-ochreous; tibiae and tarsi with fuscous rings, more broadly developed on posterior pair. Forewings moderately narrow, apex pointed; fuscous with brassy reflections; a broad transverse subbasal yellow fascia; a rather large triangular yellow tornal spot; cilia fuscous. Hindwings lanceolate; grey; cilia 5, grey.

Queensland: National Park, at low level, in November; one specimen.

Gen. *Aenicteria*, nov.

αινικτηριος, propounding riddles.

Tongue absent. Labial palpi long, ascending, recurved; second joint very long, smooth, slightly expanded with scales at apex, terminal joint much shorter than second, smooth, slender, acute. Antennae with some rough hairs around base; in male very minutely ciliated. Posterior tibiae with a thick clothing of very long hairs on dorsum, and a short terminal whorl of scales; tarsal joints with very short terminal whorls of scales. Hindwings with 2 and 3 connate, 4 absent.

I have not been able to make out the neuration of the forewings, but there is little room for doubt that this is a new genus allied to *Calicotis* and *Pachyrhabda*.

***Aenicteria termiticola*, n. sp.**

termiticolus, living with termites.

♂, 14 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax white. Abdomen grey; tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs whitish; posterior tibiae with fuscous rings. Forewings narrow, costa straight, apex obtuse; white; markings fuscous; a suffused spot on dorsum before middle; a spot on tornus; a dot on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$; a costal spot on $\frac{4}{5}$ opposite another on middle of termen; a dark-fuscous apical dot; cilia white with a dark-fuscous costal line ending in an apical hook. Hindwings lanceolate; grey; cilia $2\frac{1}{2}$, grey.

North Queensland: Meringa, near Cairns, in September; one specimen received from Mr. F. H. Taylor with the note: "From inside of stump infested with termites." This probably points to some strange life history, which would be well worth investigation.

Gen. DOLOPHROSYNE, Drnt.

Nov. Zool., 1919, p. 120.

Head smooth. Tongue present. Palpi moderate, curved, ascending, about reaching vertex; second joint shortly rough-scaled; terminal joint short, acute. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Thorax smooth. Abdomen with a large apical tuft of broad scales. Femora thickened with long scales, those of posterior pair partly divided into two tufts from origin of spurs; posterior tarsi with short bristles on apices of joints. Forewings narrow; all veins present, 2 from $\frac{7}{8}$, 3, 4, 5 approximated from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa. Hindwings over one, mostly hyaline; all veins present, 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 and 4 short-stalked, 5 separate, parallel, 6 and 7 stalked, 8 separate, not concealed.

A curious genus with close general resemblance to the Aegeriadae, but the structure of the hindwings is different. It shows some but not close relationship to *Pseudaegeia*, Wlsm.

DOLOPHROSYNE BALTEATA, Drnt.

Ibid, p. 121.

♂, 20 mm. Head and palpi ochreous-fuscous. Antennae dark fuscous; in male slightly dentate in basal half, shortly ciliated ($\frac{2}{3}$). Thorax dark fuscous; two small posterior tufts of fine ochreous hairs. Abdomen blackish; third and sixth segments almost entirely ochreous on dorsum; posterior edge of fourth and fifth segments on dorsum orange, laterally expanded; tuft three-lobed, central lobe pale ochreous, lateral lobes dark fuscous. Legs dark fuscous; tarsi ochreous tinged; posterior femora with a median dorsal white spot. Forewings narrow, oblong, costa sinuate, apex and termen rounded; dark fuscous; distal $\frac{2}{3}$ of costal edge ochreous; a small, suffused, longitudinal, median, ochreous mark at $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia fuscous with an interrupted basal whitish line. Hindwings about 2, apex round-pointed; hyaline; colourless; veins clothed with scales, ochreous, except towards margin, where it is replaced by blackish; a blackish terminal line; cilia blackish.

Queensland: Yeppoon, in October; one specimen. Mr. Durrant's specimens came from Duaringa.

Fam. GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE.

EUTHORYBETA XANTHOPLACA.

♂. *Euthorybeta xanthoplaca*, Turn., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1913, p. 201.♀. *E. ochroplaca*, Turn., *ibid*.

I find that my type of *E. xanthoplaca* is a male, as Mr. Meyrick suggests. The antennae in this sex are thickened and very shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{4}$). Mr. Meyrick is probably correct in suggesting that *E. ochroplaca* is the female of this species.

Queensland: Stradbroke Island, Stanthorpe. New South Wales: Illawarra, Lawson.

GLYPHIPTERYX METEORA, Meyr.

G. chalceres, Turn., is a synonym; the points on which I relied for differentiation are merely varietal.

Queensland: Brisbane, Mount Tambourine, National Park (3,000 feet). New South Wales: Murrurundi, Bulli, Bathurst. Victoria: Melbourne, Gisborne. Tasmania: Launceston, Deloraine, Campbelltown, Hobart. South Australia: Mount Lofty, Wirrabara.

Glyphipteryx lamprosema, n. sp.

λαμπροσημος, brilliantly marked.

♂, 10-12 mm. Head and thorax brassy-fuscous. Palpi slightly rough-scaled beneath; white, four rings and extreme apex blackish. Antennae fuscous. Abdomen dark fuscous; apex of tuft whitish. Legs dark fuscous; posterior

tibiae and all tarsi white-ringed. Forewings moderate, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen nearly straight, oblique; 7 and 8 connate or short-stalked; brassy-fuscous; two whitish dorsal spots at $\frac{1}{3}$ and middle; the first outwardly oblique, prolonged across fold, and ending in a point beneath costa; the second short, transverse; six fine costal streaks and other streaks and spots brilliant metallic-violet or green; first costal streak from $\frac{1}{4}$, strongly oblique, joining second dorsal spot to form a complete fascia; second, third, and fourth oblique, not reaching half across disc; fifth and sixth short, arising from white dots in cilia near apex, more transverse, sixth ending in terminal incision; a discal spot below and between second and third streaks; an erect streak from tornus ending below and between third and fourth streaks; a short streak on lower part of termen; two longitudinal black streaks, the first connecting apices of fourth and fifth costal streaks, the second connecting apex of third costal streak with upper end of terminal streak, but cut by tornal streak; cilia with bases brassy-fuscous, apices grey but white on apex and incision. Hindwings broadly lanceolate; grey; cilia 1, grey.

Nearest *G. amblycerella*, Meyr., and *G. asteriella*, Meyr.

New South Wales: Ebor (4,000 feet), in January; four specimens.

Gen. *Agiton*, nov.

ἀγειτων, without a neighbour.

Head smooth. Tongue present but weak. Palpi curved, ascending, diverging, not reaching vertex, smooth-scaled; second joint moderate; terminal joint broad, but compressed antero-posteriorly, pointed. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Antennae short, less than $\frac{1}{2}$; in male simple. Thorax smooth. Posterior tibiae shortly rough-haired on dorsum; spurs long. Forewings narrow; 2 from shortly before angle, 5 from near middle of cell, 7 and 8 coincident and running to costa, 11 from $\frac{2}{3}$. Hindwings less than 1, spatulate; 2 and 3 stalked, 4 absent, 6 absent.

A curious genus not near any other.

Agiton idioptila, n. sp.

ἰδιοπτίλος, with peculiar wings.

♂, 12-14 mm. Head and palpi ochreous-whitish. Antennae grey. Thorax ochreous-fuscous. Abdomen fuscous. Legs ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, strongly dilated posteriorly, costa straight nearly to apex, but arched before apex, apex acute, termen sinuate, oblique; ochreous-fuscous; four, narrow, elongate, ochreous-whitish, costal spots, first before middle, second beyond middle, third at $\frac{3}{4}$, fourth midway between this and apex; a blackish ante-apical dot in disc, edged anteriorly with white; cilia fuscous. Hindwings about $\frac{2}{3}$, strongly dilated posteriorly, apex acute; fuscous; cilia 1, fuscous.

The shape of wings, and especially of hindwings, is peculiar.

Queensland: National Park (2,000 to 3,000 feet), in December and January; six specimens.

Fam. HYPONOMEUTIDAE.

Gen. *Aictis*, nov.

αἰκτίς, unapproachable.

Tongue present. Antennae of male simple. Posterior tibiae smooth. Forewings with all veins present and separate, 2 from near angle, 7 to apex, 11 from middle of cell. Hindwings with all veins present; 6 and 7 connate, gradually diverging.

Differs from *Lactura*, Wlk., in the close approximation of 6 and 7 of hindwings. In my example the palpi are unfortunately broken off; probably they are as in that genus.

Aictis erythrozona, n. sp.

ερυθροζωνος, red-banded.

♂, 20 mm. Head and antennae blackish. Thorax blackish with a red spot on each shoulder prolonged ventrally. Abdomen blackish. Legs blackish; bases of first tarsal joints white. Forewings elongate-oval, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; dark fuscous; a broad red subbasal fascia not reaching costal edge; cilia dark fuscous. Hindwings elongate-ovate; fuscous; basal red fascia not reaching dorsum; cilia fuscous.

North Queensland: Kuranda; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Gen. **LACTURA**, Wlk.

In the forewings 7 and 8 may be stalked or separate. This is a good specific character, but, as Meyrick has pointed out, should not be used for generic separation. In the hindwings 4 and 5 may be stalked, connate, or separate; here the structure is not always constant in the one species. Meyrick is, therefore, certainly correct in merging *Miesia*, Wlk., with this genus, but the name *Lactura* has priority.

Lactura panopsia, n. sp.

πανοψιος, very conspicuous.

♂, 24-28 mm. Head orange; face white. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; red; terminal joint whitish sometimes tinged with red. Antennae whitish; in male minutely ciliated. Thorax purple; five whitish spots, the first four paired, the fifth posterior. Abdomen pale reddish. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior pair, and apical spots on femora and tibiae of middle and posterior pairs red. Forewings suboval, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, oblique; 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex; whitish-ochreous with red streaks on dorsum and between veins; a wavy purple line from base of costa to mid-dorsum, and another from base of dorsum to midcosta, intersecting near base; a similar line from mid-dorsum to $\frac{3}{4}$ costa, connected firstly by a line with midcosta, secondly with tornus, thirdly with the upper end of a terminal line from beneath apex to tornus; cilia pale reddish. Hindwings broad; 4 and 5 widely separate (3 examples) or nearly connate (one example); pale reddish; cilia pale reddish.

Not unlike *L. parallela*, Meyr.

Queensland: Bunya Mountains (3,000 feet), in January; four specimens.

Gen. **Palleura**, nov.

παλλευρος, all smooth.

Tongue absent. Palpi long, smooth, slender, acute, drooping. Posterior tibiae smooth. Forewings with 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 9 absent, 11 from $\frac{1}{4}$. Hindwings with 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 separate, parallel.

Palleura nitida, n. sp.

nitidus, shining.

♀, 14 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax white. Antennae white; apices of joints fuscous. [Abdomen broken off.] Legs white; fuscous rings on tarsi and apices of tibiae. Forewings moderate, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; smooth and lustrous; white with ochreous-fuscous strigulae forming numerous fine transverse lines; near apex these become fuscous; a fuscous discal spot before middle; cilia pale fuscous with a dark subapical line. Hindwings ovate-lanceolate; shining white; cilia 1, white.

Queensland: Bunya Mountains (3,000 feet), in January; one specimen.

Fam. GRACILARIADAE.

Acrocercops antigrapha, n. sp.

ἀντιγραφός, copied.

♂, ♀, 8-10 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi white; second joint with apical, terminal joint with subapical, fuscous rings. Antennae grey. Abdomen grey; underside white with transverse fuscous bars. Legs white; tibiae and tarsi with fuscous rings. Forewings narrow, apex obtuse; fuscous-brown; four white transverse fasciae partly edged with dark fuscous; first subbasal; second before middle; third at $\frac{3}{4}$, usually as broad as the two preceding, but sometimes narrower towards costa; fourth narrow, subapical; a fuscous apical spot; cilia grey, on terminal and costal ends of fourth fascia white. Hindwings lanccolate; grey; cilia 6, grey.

This species, together with *A. autadelpha*, Meyr.; *A. macaria*, Turn.; *A. tetrachorda*, Turn.; and *A. symphyletes*, Turn., are all very similar and need careful discrimination.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in October and November; seven specimens.

Acrocercops chalcea, n. sp.

χαλκεός, brassy.

♂, 10 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi white; second joint with an apical fuscous ring. Antennae dark grey. Abdomen dark grey; under surface white. Legs whitish; tibiae and tarsi with fuscous rings. Forewings narrow, apex obtuse; pale brassy; a narrow white transverse fascia at $\frac{3}{4}$, partly edged with blackish posteriorly; beyond this disc is rather darker and not metallic; a second narrow white subapical fascia preceded by a minute blackish dot on costa and dorsum; a large oval oblique black posterior spot; cilia grey, on apex white with fuscous apices. Hindwings linear-lanceolate; grey; cilia 10, grey.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in November; one specimen.

ACROCERCOPS PARALELLA, TURN.

This and the following two species, which were described in my first entomological paper (Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr., 1894), are very closely allied. The types of the latter two have been, unfortunately, lost, and the original descriptions are defective in some particulars. I propose, therefore, to supplement them.

♂, ♀, 8-10 mm. Forewings grey; a broad white dorsal streak from base terminating abruptly at tornus, thickened at $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum for a short distance, and again at extremity, its upper edge partly defined by blackish; a narrow white costal streak from base, black-edged beneath, leaving costa about middle and thence doubly black-edged, running close beneath costa to $\frac{3}{4}$, there obtusely bent and oblique to a white dot on mid-termen; a short, similar, parallel streak from costa to termen succeeds this; cilia white with a transverse blackish bar and apices grey at apex of wing, on dorsum grey.

North Queensland: Cairns. Queensland: Nambour, Caloundra, Brisbane, Coolangatta.

ACROCERCOPS PLEBEIA, TURN.

♂, ♀, 7-10 mm. Forewings grey; a broad white dorsal streak from base to tornus, where it is indented, but nearly or quite continuous with a white streak along termen, its upper edge straight and not black-edged, not enlarged except just before tornus slightly; a very narrow, white, costal streak from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, not black-edged; two, fine, oblique, white, doubly black-edged streaks from costa at $\frac{1}{2}$ and before apex to termen; cilia white with a transverse blackish bar and apices blackish at apex of wing, on dorsum grey.

Queensland: Brisbane, Toowoomba, Warwick, Stanthorpe. New South Wales: Sydney (probably accidentally introduced), where it has lately appeared in such numbers as to defoliate its food-plant *Acacia podalyriacifolia*.

ACROCERCOPS UNILINEATA, Turn.

♂, 7-9 mm. Forewings grey; a white streak along dorsum and termen from base, indented at tornus, upper edge straight, not black-edged; no costal streak; a fine, longitudinal, interrupted, white streak beneath apical $\frac{1}{6}$ of costa, edged beneath with black; cilia white, a blackish apical hook, and apices black at apex of wing.

Queensland: Brisbane, Coolangatta.

Acrocercops leucomochla, n. sp.

λευκομοχλος, white-barred.

♂, 9 mm. Head white. Palpi white; apex of second and base of terminal joint narrowly fuscous. Antennae fuscous; white at base. Thorax white; shoulders grey. Abdomen dark grey. Legs dark grey; ventral surface white; tarsi with fine white annulations. Forewings dark grey; a broad, white, dorsal streak from base, where it is half breadth of wing, continued along termen, indented at tornus, its upper edge straight, not black-edged; a very fine, oblique, black-edged, white streak from beneath $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to dorsal streak at tornus; a large triangular white terminal spot continuous with dorsal streak, connected with costa before apex; an oblique black subapical bar, leaving extreme apex white; cilia white, with a short transverse bar at apex of wing, on dorsum grey. Hindwings linear-lanceolate; grey; cilia 12, grey.

Also nearly related to the three preceding species.

Queensland: One specimen, which emerged in November, from the blotched leaf of a scrub tree or creeper found at Yeppoon.

Parectopa miltopepla, n. sp.

μιλτοπεπλος, robed in red.

♂, 12 mm. Head whitish. Labial palpi whitish; basal half of second joint red. Maxillary palpi red. Antennae whitish. Thorax red. Abdomen grey. Legs red; posterior pair and all tarsi whitish. Forewings narrow, apex obtuse; bright red; four elongate, whitish, partly yellowish-tinged, costal spots partly edged with blackish; first small, subbasal; second larger at $\frac{1}{8}$; third from $\frac{1}{4}$ projecting obliquely into disc posteriorly; fourth very long, from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, bisected by a red line, continued posteriorly beneath costa for a short distance; a black, subapical, costal spot, preceded by a minute whitish dot in disc; five dorsal spots, yellow except the last, which is white; first at $\frac{1}{6}$, second at $\frac{1}{3}$, third at middle, fourth at $\frac{5}{8}$, fifth on tornus; cilia whitish with a bright-red median line. Hindwings narrow-lanceolate; grey; cilia grey, on dorsum reddish tinged.

This belongs to the *P. formosa* group; it is nearest *P. ageta*, Turn., but very distinct.

North Queensland: Meringa, near Cairns, in January; one specimen received from Mr. F. H. Taylor. A better example from the same locality taken by Mr. G. M. Goldfinch shows that the cilia of forewings are crimson.

Fam. PLUTELLIDAE.

Paraphyllis dianipha, n. sp.

διανιφος, snow-white right through.

♂, 14-16 mm. Head and palpi white. Antennae pale grey; basal joint white. Thorax fuscous; in male with a white anterior tuft directed backwards

beneath. Abdomen grey; tuft whitish. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate-oval, apex pointed; costal area grey with some whitish suffusion towards base; a white median streak from base to apex; a fuscous streak from middle of base to tornus, thence continued along termen, not reaching apex; a broad, white, dorsal streak narrowing to a point at tornus; cilia grey, paler towards tornus, on apex and tornus white. Hindwings broadly lanceolate; grey; cilia $1\frac{1}{2}$, pale grey.

New South Wales: Mittagong, in November; two specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

Fam. TINEIDAE.

Leucoptera euryphaea, n. sp.

εὐρυφαίος, broadly fuscous.

♂, 7 mm. Head with rough hairs on anterior part of crown projecting forwards; white. Antennae pale grey. Thorax white. Abdomen pale grey. Legs white. Forewings moderately narrow, apex acute; white; a broad fuscous longitudinal streak from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa, at its origin touching fold, but gradually narrowing to apex, leaving costal edge partly white; a rather large brassy spot on termen, edged anteriorly with fuscous; cilia white, on costa fuscous, on apex basal $\frac{2}{3}$ dark fuscous. Hindwings lanceolate; white; cilia 6, white.

Queensland: Bunya Mountains (3,000 feet), in January; one specimen.

Phyllocnistis ephimera, n. sp.

ἐφίμερος, delightful.

♂, ♀, 6-7 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax white. Antennae grey becoming whitish towards base. Abdomen pale grey. Legs whitish. Forewings dilated posteriorly, apex obtuse; white; a fine fuscous streak from costa beyond middle, strongly outwardly oblique, joined at an acute angle in middle of disc by a similar streak from dorsum before tornus, disc anterior to these suffused with pale ochreous-fuscous; a transverse streak from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa joins apex of angle formed by the two preceding; two similar converging streaks from costa before apex; these three streaks extend also through costal cilia; cilia whitish, on apex a black dot with two diverging fuscous streaks, on termen basal halves pale ochreous-fuscous limited by a fine fuscous line, on dorsum pale grey. Hindwings narrow-lanceolate; pale grey; cilia 8, pale grey.

North Queensland: Kuranda, in June. Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in October. Three specimens.

Lyonetia lechrioscia, n. sp.

λεχρυσσκίος, obliquely shaded.

♂, 10 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous-fuscous; face and palpi white. Antennae grey; basal joint white. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs whitish; tarsi with blackish rings. Forewings narrow, apex obtuse; ochreous-whitish; rather broadly suffused, pale ochreous-fuscous lines; a longitudinal median line from base to apex, its basal portion suffusedly connected with dorsum; three strongly oblique lines from costa at $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, and $\frac{4}{5}$ running into median line; two similar lines from dorsum beyond middle; a black apical dot; cilia on costa whitish with two fine fuscous bars, on apex whitish with a terminal fuscous bar, beneath apex pale ochreous-fuscous, on dorsum grey. Hindwings linear-lanceolate; grey; cilia 10, grey.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in November; one specimen.

Cateristis triradiata, n. sp.*triradiatus*, three-rayed.

♂, 9 mm. Head and palpi white. Antennae grey, towards base white. Thorax white. Abdomen dark grey. Legs grey. Forewings elongate, apex rounded; white; markings pale brown speckled with black; a dot on dorsum near base, a second beyond this on fold, a third in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$; an outwardly oblique line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, joined in mid-disc by a similar line from mid-dorsum, thence produced in mid-disc to above tornus, forming a triradiate figure; a transverse subterminal line confluent with the preceding; cilia whitish, around apex with median and apical black lines. Hindwings narrow-lanceolate; palc grey; cilia 6, pale grey.

This appears to agree with Meyrick's definition of the genus. It is allied to *Leucoptera*, but somewhat more primitive.

New South Wales: Mount Wilson (3,500 feet), in November; one specimen.

Bucculatrix gossypii, n. sp.*gossypium*, cotton.

♂, ♀, 7-10 mm. Head and thorax whitish. Antennae whitish-grey. Abdomen pale grey. Legs grey; posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate-oval, apex round-pointed; whitish, in female whitish-grey; apical $\frac{1}{4}$ suffused with grey; four black discal dots, two at $\frac{1}{2}$, two at $\frac{2}{3}$, two subcostal, two just beneath fold, but these are not always all present; cilia whitish-grey with basal and subapical lines of black irroration. Hindwings lanceolate; grey; cilia 3, whitish-grey.

This is not the same as *B. loxoptila*, Meyr., which also feeds on cotton, and occurs in India and Africa.

Queensland: Rockhampton, in January and February; six specimens from larvae on cotton.

Opogona confinis, n. sp.*confinis*, adjacent, similar.

♂, 15 mm. Head and thorax yellow; face and palpi whitish. Antennae pale yellow; basal joint fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish; anterior pair, except coxae, fuscous. Forewings elongate, apex acute; a fuscous costal streak from base to $\frac{2}{3}$, narrow throughout, gradually tapering to a point posteriorly; a rather broad terminal line from apex to tornus, fuscous with opalescent reflections; cilia fuscous, on costa yellow. Hindwings lanceolate; grey; cilia 3, grey.

Queensland: National Park (2,500 feet), in November; one specimen taken in open Australian forest.

DRYADAULA BRONTOCTYPA, Meyr.

Queensland: Brisbane, Toowoomba. New South Wales: Sydney.

DRYADAULA GLYCINOPA, Meyr.

This might be mistaken for *brontoctypa*, Meyr. (now referred by Meyrick to *Dryadaula*), but the markings are pale yellow, and the costal streaks fuscous only, if at all, on costal margin. The curious ridge of blackish scales on the underside of the hindwings of that species will readily distinguish it.

Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in September and October; National Park (2,500-3,500 feet), in December, January, and March. New South Wales: Ebor, in January; Bulli; Katoomba.

Erechthias acontotypa, n. sp.

ἀκουτοτυπος, marked with darts.

♂, 13 mm. Head, palpi, and antennae white. Thorax white with five dark-fuscous dots, two anterior, two median, and one posterior. Abdomen fuscous; beneath whitish. Legs whitish; anterior pair fuscous; apical half of middle tarsi fuscous. Forewings elongate, apex acute; white; markings dark fuscous; two very oblique costal streaks, first from before middle, second from $\frac{2}{3}$; a spot on dorsum near base, a short oblique streak shortly beyond this, and a second streak from $\frac{1}{3}$, produced in disc and confluent with a tornal spot; a short, fine, black streak running longitudinally into apex; cilia white, on costa with a brown basal line, which ends in an apical hook. Hindwings broadly lanceolate; pale grey; cilia 2, pale grey.

Queensland: Brisbane, in November; one specimen.

Narycia stenomochla, n. sp.

στενομοχλος, narrowly barred.

♂, 18 mm. Head white. Palpi and antennae fuscous. Thorax dark fuscous. Abdomen pale grey; apical segments and tuft pale ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings suboval, costa rather strongly arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; 7 absent; ochreous-whitish; markings and a few fine transverse strigulae fuscous; an outwardly curved line or narrow fascia from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to mid-dorsum; a narrow fascia from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to above tornus, bent in middle and slightly enlarged above bend; a subapical costal spot formed by several conjoint strigulae; cilia whitish, a fuscous bar from lower end of fascia. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Queensland: National Park (2,500 feet), in November; one specimen. I have also two female examples taken in the same locality, which are probably the same species. In them the forewings are whiter and the fasciae broader.

Gen. ARCHYALA, Meyr.

Trans. N. Z'land Inst., 1889, p. 159.

Head loosely haired. Antennal pecten sometimes present. Labial palpi with second joint rough-scaled beneath; terminal joint broad, smooth, acute, compressed antero-posteriorly. Maxillary palpi long, folded. Forewings with all veins present; 5 and 6 stalked. Hindwings ovate-lanceolate; all veins present and separate.

Type, *A. paraglypta*, Meyr., from New Zealand.

Archyala dromaea, n. sp.

δρομαιος, an agile runner.

♂, 10 mm. Head ochreous-brown; face whitish-ochreous. Palpi whitish-ochreous with a few fuscous scales. Antennae whitish-ochreous, with black annulations. Thorax ochreous-brown. Abdomen dark grey. Legs whitish-ochreous; tibiae and tarsi annulated with blackish. Forewings narrow, posteriorly dilated, apex rounded; ochreous-brown irrorated throughout with dark fuscous; by coalescence this forms several, short, oblique, costal streaks, of these one more distinct runs from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to fold, another from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa is prolonged to mid-dorsum, and another broader from beyond middle of costa to mid-disc; cilia pale ochreous-brown with basal, median, and apical dark-fuscous lines. Hindwings broadly lanceolate; grey; cilia 1, grey.

Mr. Meyrick kindly determined the genus for me. *Archyala* was instituted for three New Zealand species, to which he has lately added a fourth from

Darwin, North Australia. I can find no antennal pecten in my examples, but its absence does not justify generic separation.

Queensland: National Park (2,000-2,500 feet), in December; three specimens, of which one is in Coll. Meyrick.

Gen. *CRYSITHYRIS*, MEYR.

Head rough-haired. Labial palpi moderately long, slender, acute, porrect, diverging. Maxillary palpi long, folded. Antennae about 1; in male simple. Forewings with a large fovea in cell on underside; its base naked; all veins present, 5 and 6 stalked. Hindwings lanceolate; all veins present and separate.

I have not seen Meyrick's description, and have drawn up this diagnosis from the Queensland species. It appears allied to *Monopsis*, Hb., but differs in the neururation of forewings.

Crypsithyris illaetabilis, n. sp.

illaetabilis, gloomy.

♂, 12 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-brown. Palpi fuscous. Antennae grey. Abdomen grey. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings elongate, apex pointed; ochreous-whitish with fairly general fuscous irroration; two elongate fuscous spots on fold, and a third in centre of disc; an ill-defined fuscous streak on termen; cilia ochreous-whitish with a few fuscous points. Hindwings lanceolate; pale grey; cilia 3, pale grey.

Queensland: Brisbane, in October; two specimens, of which one is in Coll. Meyrick.

I am indebted to Mr. Meyrick for the generic determination of this species also. He informs me that *Crypsithyris* is a genus of some extent in India and Africa.

Tinea peristilpna, n. sp.

περιστιλπνος, with glittering margin.

♂, ♀, 12-14 mm. Head and palpi whitish-brown. Antennae fuscous. Thorax and abdomen dark fuscous. Legs fuscous; middle and posterior tarsi with whitish rings. Forewings narrow-oval, apex pointed; fuscous; a pale-yellow fascia from $\frac{1}{8}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, narrow from costa to middle, thence broadly expanded to dorsum; six slender whitish costal streaks, first from $\frac{1}{8}$ reaching half across disc, the remainder nearly equidistant and shorter, the sixth subapical, minute, a small yellowish dorsal spot before tornus from which proceeds a fine whitish streak almost reaching second costal streak; a similar streak from tornus almost reaching third costal streak; a broad black terminal line containing five shining white marginal spots; cilia fuscous. Hindwings elongate-ovate; grey, becoming paler towards base; cilia $\frac{2}{3}$, pale grey.

Queensland: National Park (4,000 feet), in November. This beautiful and distinct species has very much the appearance and flight of a *Glyphipteryx*. I took four specimens one afternoon flitting round the mossy boles of the Antarctic Beech.

Tinea ecdela, n. sp.

εκδηλος, conspicuous.

♂, 14 mm. Head and antennae dark fuscous. Palpi whitish. Thorax brassy-fuscous. Abdomen fuscous. Legs whitish-ochreous with some fuscous suffusion. Forewings narrow-oval, apex acute; brassy-fuscous with some dark-fuscous irroration, markings yellow edged with dark fuscous; a very broad oblique triangle on dorsum from near base to middle, its apex nearly reaching costa at $\frac{1}{3}$; six very short

broad oblique costal streaks from middle to apex; a large elongate longitudinally-oval spot from above and before tornus almost to terminal edge; cilia fuscous with a pale-yellow bar beneath apex. Hindwings broadly lanceolate; ochreous; apical third fuscous; cilia 1, ochreous, around apex fuscous.

Allied to *T. pterocosma*, Meyr.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in November; one specimen.

***Tinea trissoleuca*, n. sp.**

τρισολευκος, triply white.

♀, 10 mm. Head white. Palpi fuscous. Antennae grey. Thorax white; shoulders blackish. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish; anterior and middle tibiae and tarsi with blackish rings. Forewings elongate-oval, apex obtuse; blackish; an elongate-oval spot on costa before middle, another larger from beyond middle to apex, and a dorsal streak, white; this leaves a broad median blackish streak from base of costa to tornus, prolonged along termen to apex, and broadly connected with mid-costa; cilia white with a small blackish apical hook. Hindwings lanceolate; pale grey; cilia 1½, pale grey.

Queensland: Brisbane; one specimen.

***Tinea leptocirra*, n. sp.**

λεπτοκιρρος, slightly yellowish.

♂, 10 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi and antennae fuscous. Thorax fuscous. [Abdomen missing.] Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey. Forewings suboval, apex pointed; pale ochreous-grey, somewhat brassy; costa and dorsum with narrow bands of fuscous irroration; a transverse fascia formed by similar irroration connecting $\frac{2}{3}$ costa with tornus, narrow in disc, expanded on dorsum and costa; cilia pale grey with brassy reflections and a few fuscous points. Hindwings ovate-lanceolate; grey; cilia 1, grey.

Queensland: Coolangatta, in September; one specimen.

***Tinea phaeochrysa*, n. sp.**

φαιοχρυσος, darkly golden.

♀, 17 mm. Head, thorax, palpi, and antennae brownish-ochreous. Abdomen pale grey. Legs brownish-ochreous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate-oval, apex obtuse; whitish-ochreous, densely strigulated with brownish-ochreous, smooth-scaled and lustrous, so as to appear dull golden; some tendency to the formation of wavy dark transverse lines, but no definite markings; cilia pale ochreous. Hindwings ovate; 5 and 6 stalked; pale grey; cilia ½; pale grey.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in December; one specimen.

***Tinea plagiomochla*, n. sp.**

πλαγιμοχλος, cross-barred.

♀, 15 mm. Head ochreous-yellow. Palpi fuscous. Antennae $\frac{4}{5}$; grey. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings strongly dilated posteriorly, apex rounded; ochreous-yellow; a short transverse bar in disc above tornus; termen narrowly fuscous; cilia fuscous. Hindwings ovate; ochreous-grey; cilia $\frac{2}{3}$, grey.

Queensland: Eidsvold; one specimen received from Dr. T. Bancroft.

Tinea sinapifera, n. sp.

sinapifer, partly yellowish.

♂, ♀, 14-16 mm. Head, thorax, and antennae fuscous. Palpi ochreous-whitish. Abdomen dark fuscous. Legs fuscous. Forewings with costa rather strongly arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; purple-fuscous with blackish irroration in disc; a transversely elongate whitish discal spot at $\frac{3}{4}$; a short whitish line beneath costal edge shortly before apex; a whitish line from tornus towards but not reaching apex, close to termen, succeeded by some blackish scales; cilia fuscous with basal and subterminal whitish lines. Hindwings elongate-ovate; ochreous-yellow; a large apical fuscous blotch produced along dorsum; cilia fuscous.

Queensland: National Park (2,500-3,000 feet), in November; two specimens.

Tinea scythromorpha, n. sp.

σκυθρομορφος, of gloomy appearance.

♂, ♀, 12-14 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi 2, second joint expanded with rough scales towards apex and with an external series of short bristles; terminal joint stout at base; whitish, anterior surface of second joint sometimes fuscous. Antennae fuscous. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; coxae and femora whitish beneath. Forewings elongate-oval, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; fuscous; cilia fuscous. Hindwings elongate-ovate; purple-fuscous; cilia fuscous.

Smaller than *T. amaurodes*, Low., from which it differs in the whitish head and very different palpi. In *amaurodes* the palpi are $1\frac{1}{4}$, very slender, almost filiform.

Queensland: Coolangatta, in September; National Park (3,000 feet), in November and December; five specimens.

Fam. COSSIDAE.

Zeuzera eumitra, n. sp.

εὐμιτρος, well banded.

♀, 52-56 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen white. Antennae fuscous. Legs fuscous; anterior tibiae and tarsi with white annulations. Forewings elongate-oval, costa straight to middle, thence gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen rounded, oblique; white with blackish markings; seven quadrangular costal spots between base and middle; three transverse series of spots near base, first sub-basal, third at $\frac{1}{3}$, second slightly before third; three narrow, transversely elongate, dorsal spots between third line and middle; several small discal spots; a narrow transverse fascia from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, interrupted by fine white streaks on veins, slightly dilated between middle and dorsum; a double subterminal series of spots; three posterior costal spots, that one near apex larger; a terminal series, that one on tornus with a spot in disc shortly above it; cilia white with two or three small blackish bars. Hindwings with apex rounded, termen slightly rounded; white; a dark-fuscous spot, sometimes double, on dorsum near tornus, with a few variable dots on dorsum and before apex, which are not always developed. Underside similar.

This fine and distinct species is the second species of *Zeuzera* discovered in Australia.

Queensland: Brisbane, in February; two specimens from larvae boring the stems of *Eugenia ventenatii* (R. Illidge and H. Hacker); National Park (2,500

feet), in January; one freshly emerged found by lantern light running along a root crossing a scrub track; Toowoomba, in December; one specimen (W. B. Burnard).

Fam. HEPIALIDAE.

Porina beltista, n. sp.

βελτιστος, the best.

♂, 100 mm. Thorax fuscous-ochreous. Abdomen light red. Forewings triangular, costa straight to middle, thence sinuate, rather strongly arched before apex, apex pointed, termen straight, oblique, rounded beneath; fuscous-ochreous, slightly darker towards base; costa suffusedly fuscous to about $\frac{2}{3}$; a suffused, roundish, subdorsal, pale-fuscous spot at $\frac{1}{3}$; an oblique series of irregular, suffused, pale-fuscous spots between $\frac{2}{3}$ costa and mid-dorsum; a similar series, but with darker central transverse marks, subterminal; some scattered dark-fuscous dots posterior to this; some spots near termen similar to but paler than those of subterminal series; cilia concolourous. Hindwings with apex round-pointed, termen gently rounded; pale red, brighter red towards base, slightly ochreous tinged towards apex; cilia ochreous. Underside reddish-ochreous.

Queensland: Mount Nebo, near Brisbane, in May; one specimen with head mutilated and legs missing picked up on the road after mid-day, not quite dead, and in good condition otherwise. Probably it had been attacked by a bird or lizard. Further search resulted in the finding of one hindwing of a second moth. The finest species yet found of this genus, allied to *P. rufescens*, but with very different markings on forewings.
